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# ALLIED WAR COUNCIL STUDIES NEW MOVES AS LOSSES CONTINUE

### Halifax Expresses Worry Over Possible Contact of Japan And Germany

### SOLOMONS RESULTS TOLD

### Envoy to Thailand Sees Roosevelt—Meat Ration for America in Offing

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—To consider new measures to cope with the unfavorable war situation in the Pacific, a regular meeting of the Pacific War Council was opened at the White House yesterday under the chairmanship of President Roosevelt, according to Washington dispatches.

Those attending the parley included Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking's Foreign Minister, as well as other representatives of the Allied countries in Washington.

The report said that Roosevelt reported in detail on the losses of the United States air force during the Battle off the Solomons.

Following the conference, Soong stated that the parley discussed measures to cope with important developments which are likely to arise in the Pacific situation.

Meanwhile, Halifax, expressing worry over the possible contact of the Axis Powers in the west and east, remarked that the successful contact between Japan and Germany, if realized, will prove a great menace to the Allied camp and urged that the Allies make full preparations for such a development.

#### Peck Sees Roosevelt

Willys Ruggles Peck, former United States Minister to Thailand, who returned to America on the exchange ship Gripsholm, conferred with President Roosevelt for several hours on Wednesday, according to a Nichi Nichi report received here today quoting a United Press dispatch from Washington, states Domei.

#### Meet Ration Due

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—Faced by a dangerous shortage of meat, the United States Government has found it necessary to adopt a rationing system for the distribution of this commodity, reports here from Washington revealed.

Dispatches revealed that the plan will be enforced in four months' time when the new distribution mechanism is completed. The ration card system will be enforced two weeks later and will apply to the purchasing of canned beef, pork, mutton and sausage.

It is understood that the Government will also sponsor a nationwide movement to urge the people to voluntarily cut the consumption of meat by 25 per cent.

#### U.S. Experts for Brazil

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—Announcement was made by President Roosevelt during a press conference today that the United States Government has decided to dispatch a special mission of technical experts to Brazil at the request of the Brazilian Government, it was reported today from Washington.

The mission, which will be headed by Morris Cooke, Rural Electrification Administrator, will take charge of the increase in the production of substitute materials, as well as the improvement of transportation facilities of such products in Brazil.

## BURMESE SCHOOLS REOPEN

### Rangoon Officials to Adopt Japanese as Regular Study

Domei

RANGOON, September 3.—Forty-four primary and secondary schools where all the lessons are taught exclusively in Burmese have been reopened in Rangoon through the efforts of Rangoon city educational authorities, it was learned today.

At present about 4,000 pupils are studying at these schools under the care of 155 teachers, and preparations are also being made to adopt Japanese as one of the regular language subjects.

## Two Municipal Leaders Meet

Mayor Chou Hsueh-chang of Nanking was heartily welcomed to the capital of Japan by its headman, Mayor Ayao Kishimoto, when the former made a courtesy call yesterday morning at the Municipal Office to deliver a written message to the people of Tokyo.

# *30,000 Indians Push Independence Move At Impressive Mass Meeting in Shonan*

By Reiichi Sakakibara
Domei Correspondent

SHONAN CITY, September 2.—The most epoch-making and impressive public demonstration ever held in Malaya took place this evening in Farrell's Park here as more than 30,000 Indians gathered in a giant rally to push the Indian independence movement.

Shortly before 5:30 p.m., S. C. Goho, K. P. K. Menon and K. S. Anwari, who recently joined the Independence League after dissolving the Muslim League, and other Indian leaders arrived amidst deafening ovations of "Gandhi Ki Jai!"

This evening's rally truly manifested ample proof that the Indians outside of India are in full sympathy with the Indians in India in their persistent and unarmed fight for independence. Amidst thunderous cheers, the Indian national flag was raised, following which the meeting opened with Mr. Goho's address.

He stressed that the Indian independence movement is a life-death struggle for the Indians and there can be no "via media" (half-way) settlement. He further stressed that "the only settlement possible is that we shall either remain slaves forever or England gets out of India."

Later in the evening, a resolution was introduced by I. L. Raghavan and unanimously approved by the meeting. The resolution reads:

"That this mass meeting of Indians charges the British Government at the bar of world opinion with violation of the Indian people's elementary rights to govern themselves, and, while condemning in most emphatic terms the inhuman British in India beginning with the arrest and repression policy of incarceration of our leaders, especially of Mahatma Gandhi, does solemnly reaffirm the Indian people's determination in East Asia to render the fullest, most whole-hearted and unqualified support to the Indian National Congress through the Indian independence movement and pledges to fight to a finish for the immediate liberation of our Motherland."

Speaking last on the program, Mr. Raghavan reviewed the injustice done by the British in India and said that the forces which Britain has let loose in India will act as a boomerang. Declaring that the Indians in East Asia are definitely committed to give unqualified support to the Indian National Congress, he said that all Indians are prepared to make supreme sacrifices—even life and property—in order to win this war.

"The freedom we are working for is absolute, complete and immediate independence; God is on our side and if there is any justice anywhere we shall win," he declared.

# YOSHIZAWA REPORTS ON SOUTHERN TOUR

### Importance of Full Cooperation in F.I.C. Stressed By Japanese Envoy

Domei

SAIGON, September 2.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, who has been making an inspection tour in Shonan, Java, Sumatra and Borneo, returned here this afternoon by air from Bangkok.

As French Indo-China is a link of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, all people in this country should wholeheartedly cooperate in order to achieve satisfactory results, the Ambassador pointed out.

"As a result of the trip," the Ambassador said, "it has become clear how important the vast newly-occupied area is to Japan. Despite a shortage of labor everyone is working hard, while in the interior districts, the people work even on Sundays.

"While operations are still being carried out, rehabilitation and construction works are making smooth and satisfactory progress. Railways and bridges have been repaired, sunken ships refloated, and harbor facilities restored.

"From Java, petroleum, rice and sugar are continuously being sent to Shonan Island and Malaya."

Concerning the exchange of com

(Continued on Page 2)

# OHASHI IS RELIEVED OF MONGOLIAN POST

### Office of Supreme Advisor Done Away With in Government Change

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

KALGAN, September 3.—The Mongolian Government will no longer have a Supreme Advisor, as a result of the partial reorganization of the Government, it was announced today by its Publicity Bureau. The official bulletin said:

"The Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, by partly reorganizing the governmental system, has just decided to have no Supreme Advisor. Chuichi Ohashi, so far in that position and now in Tokyo to confer with the Japanese Government, was relieved of the duties accordingly."

Mr. Ohashi, it is remembered, assumed the supreme advisorship of the Mongolian Government in December, last year, succeeding Dr. Shozo Kanai. He served as Foreign Vice-Minister under ex-Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka. During his assumption of the Mongolian advisor, he contributed much toward the consolidation of the Federated Government.

#### Ohashi Retiring

Domei

KALGAN, September 3.—Chuichi Ohashi, Supreme Adviser to the

(Continued on Page 2)

# TOKYO GOVERNMENT UNDERGOES REFORM

### 6 Bureaus, 23 Sections Abolished—Personnel Cut Also Effected

### AIMED AT SIMPLIFICATION

### 9 New Bodies Established—Mayor Kishimoto Explains New Setup

In response to the Government policy of simplification of the administrative machinery, a drastic reform in municipal administration was decided by Mayor Ayao Kishimoto of Tokyo, according to the announcement made yesterday afternoon by the city authorities, reports the Asahi.

According to the plan, which was drafted with a view to establishing the wartime structure of city administration, six bureaus and 23 sections of the municipality were abolished. Instead several bureaus in line with wartime conditions have been planned.

The new bureaus which are to function soon are: the Mayor Room; the Wartime Living Bureau; the Health Bureau; the Cleaning Bureau, etc.

The Mayor Room, said to be the most salient in the plan, will be the general staff office of city administration and is intended for the planning in connection with important administrative problems.

The Wartime Living Bureau was established as the result of the merger of the three bureaus of Economy, Citizens and Mobilization, and is intended for strengthening the home front and insuring a stabilized living for citizens in wartime.

The Health Bureau is intended to promote the health of the citizens and to take charge of matters in connection with health problems in general. The former bureaus of Population and Statistics were amalgamated into the new bureau.

As a result of the reform, city administration is to be operated by the nine bureaus of Wartime Living, Health, Accounting, Water Service, Defense, Electricity, Harbor and Port, Civil Engineering and Education with the Mayor Room as the nerve center.

In connection with the reformed city administration, a personnel change was also effected. According to the announcement, 153 officials including bureau directors and sectional chiefs will retire, states the journal.

Regarding the city administration reform, Mayor Ayao Kishimoto exchanged questions and answers with an Asahi reporter as follows:

Reporter: Will you please outline the personnel change effected?

Mayor: As desired in the Government policy, a 20 per cent decrease was effected, and for those who retired, efforts will be exerted to provide them with new jobs. Because of the present vacancies in the office there will be no need of further decrease in personnel.

Reporter: What is the purpose

(Continued on Page 2)

# PLANES POUND HAIFA; AXIS UNITS CONTINUE PUSH ON ALEXANDRIA

### Palestine City Suffers Furious Air Attack by Axis Air Formations

### CAIRO SEEN THREATENED

### German-Italian Forces Reach Point 80 Kilometers From Egyptian Port

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—Formations of Axis air forces at dawn today fiercely raided Haifa in Palestine, according to Reuter dispatches received here.

#### Near 80 km. From Alexandria

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 3.—German-Italian forces advancing steadily toward Alexandria have reached a point 80 kilometers from that city today, it is reported by the British side.

The British authorities are said to be recognizing the increasing danger to Cairo because of the eastward advance of the Axis forces through the Quattara Depression.

#### U.S. Forces in Belgian Congo

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, September 3.—A portion of the United States Expeditionary Forces has reached Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, Africa, today, it is reported by a Reuters report reaching here.

#### Cairo Not Open City

Domei

BERLIN, September 2.—The Wilhelmstrasse today issued a statement to clarify the situation surrounding the rejection by the authorities of the British forces in the Middle East of the proposal to declare Cairo an open city in complete disregard of the wishes of the Egyptians.

In disclosing the British refusal to declare Cairo an open city, the Wilhelmstrasse disclosed that the authorities of the British Foreign Office had told the French Ambassador that the British Government for strategic reasons preferred to reject the Egyptian Government's demand for the stipulating of Cairo as an open city.

The above fact, continued the statement, discloses British strategic plans and the existance of military equipment in Cairo. Britain, thus, is disregarding the welfare and interests of the Egyptian nation.

The statement further said that the British military authorities in Egypt at the beginning of August gave notice in the newspapers that any person who referred to the movement of military equipment in Cairo shall be brought to trial by court-martial.

## ALL ARRESTED LEADERS IN INDIA REPORTED SAFE

### Gandhi Given Special House Together With Wife and Physician

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

CANTON, September 3.—According to a communique issued by the Mayor of Bombay yesterday, all leaders of the Indian National Congress Party who had been arrested up to the present are safe, and that Mahatma Gandhi is given a special house in which he is living with Mrs. Gandhi and a physician, it is reported by information reaching here.

It is also said that meals for Mahatma Gandhi are specially prepared and he is allowed to read newspapers.

#### Indians Fined 15,000 Pounds

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—Citizens of Patna in the northern part of Bihar Province were given a collective fine of 15,000 pounds as a result of anti-British demonstrations held by them, Reuters reported from Bombay today.

Meantime, the dispatch revealed, there was a clash between the police and the Indian employees of a flour mill in Bombay which resulted in eight casualties.

# *Uprisings in Ireland Become Serious As Rioters Clash With Belfast Police*

### Rebellion Said to Be Well Organized and On Larger Scale Than 1919-20—Spread to Dublin, Shops Closed, Traffic Disrupted

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 2.—A well-systematized intrigue on a larger scale than the 1919-20 anti-British rebellion was found to be underlying the rioting of Irish masses that broke out Wednesday in Belfast, North Ireland, in conjunction with the execution of Thomas Williams, 19 year-old member of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, for the murder of a constable last Easter, according to a dispatch reaching here from Belfast.

Meanwhile, a Swedish news agency reports that, simultaneously with the uprising in Belfast, Wednesday, the shops in Dublin, capital of Eire, were closed down and traffic disrupted.

Since the American forces landed on North Ireland, anti-Anglo-American sentiment has become more serious and "Oust the American forces" has been a popular cry.

This grave situation reached its bursting point when the masses carried out a demonstration Wednesday against the execution of Thomas Williams. The demonstrators totaled several thousand and the movement is said to have been supported by the Labor Union. Strikes took place in various factories and the masses paraded through Belfast, disrupting the traffic of the city.

By the time the execution of Thomas Williams was to be carried out, the demonstrators had assembled in huge masses before the prison where they offered prayers for clemency.

When it was learned that the execution had been carried out, the enraged crowd dispersed and rushed along the streets of the city, eventually clashing with the British soldiers and armed police, who fired into the demonstrators resulting in bloodshed.

The British authorities announced the same day that there was a large-scale intrigue underlying the rebellion. According to the announcement, the authorities discovered two caches of arms in the city, in which were hidden bombs, poison gas, hand-grenades, machine-guns, rifles and many other arms and ammunitions.

It was also revealed that, prior to the outbreak of rioting, the Irish Republican Army had been planning to submit requests to the Irish Government, President Franklin Roosevelt of the United States, Herbert Morrison, British Home Secretary, Premier John Curtin of Australia and others, asking clemency for Thomas Williams and also contemplating to request the Irish Government to declare war against Britain and America, if the same requests were rejected. This fact attests to the seriousness of the event.

At present, firing and collision between the people and the police are still being continued in various parts of the city. All the shops have been closed down and all roads leading to the western suburbs of the city have been disrupted. Governmental offices and other important buildings are being guarded and the city is in a state similar to martial law.

In the meantime, a Swedish news agency reports that the disturbances have spread to Dublin, capital of Eire, where shops have been closed down and traffic disrupted.

These facts show that the event took place not accidentally, and the future progress of the situation is watched with much attention.

# ANGLO-U.S. SHIP LOSS HITS 20,000,000 TONS

### German News Agency Releases Figure Based on Military Source

Domei

BERLIN, September 3.—The Anglo-American shipping losses during the three years since the outbreak of the World War II totaled 20,294,353 tons, according to a German News Agency report quoting information from German military sources received here today.

The report added that the German navy accounted for the sinking of over 16,000,000 tons of which 12,000,000 tons were destroyed by U-boats.

#### British Finances Drop

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 3.—Marking the steady retreat of Britain from the front line in international finance, overseas assets of Britain, principally investments in foreign industrial enterprises, have decreased sharply, according to the August 6 issue of the Financial News.

The journal said that the war has brought about a revolutionary change to monetary relations between England and its overseas territories as a result of the bulky absorption of capital by England from sterling-bloc countries and the increasing difficulty of supplying British capital to colonial industries.

The journal concluded that the continuance of such a tendency will result in a drastic decline in overseas industrial activities of England.

## BUDDHIST MASS MEET ENDS

### 3-Day Session at Hsinking Terminates Successfully

Domei

HSINKING, September 3.—The Buddhist Conclave which was called in Hsinking on Tuesday, in commemoration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of Manchoukuo with the attendance of Buddhist representatives of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, terminated its three-day session successfully today.

The cooperation and consolidation of Buddhists in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, expansion of Buddhist activity in Manchoukuo, social work by every temple in the three countries and the promotion of the education of priests were the chief subjects of lively discussion.

# DRASTIC RESHUFFLE ORDERED BY FRANCO

### Spanish Foreign Minister Removed—War, Justice Posts Also Change Hands

Domei

MADRID, September 3.—A drastic reshuffle in the Spanish Government, the feature of which was the removal of General Ramon Serrano Suner from the Foreign Affairs portfolio and his replacement by General Francisco Gomex Jordana, was effected today by General Francisco Franco, Chief of the Spanish State.

Other important changes saw the replacement of General Jose Enrique Valera, Minister of War, by General Asensio, and the resignation of Minister of Justice Esteban Bilbao. Dr Bilbao was succeeded by Blas Perez.

Mora Figueroa, who has been Civil Governor of Madrid, was appointed Vice-Secretary-General of the Falangist Party in the place of Mr. Luna.

The presidency of the Political Committee of the Falangist Party also changed hands, General Franco replacing General Suner. The new Minister of War, General Asensio, was also appointed member of the political committee.

## FORMER ALLIED HORSES TO RACE IN MANCHOUKUO

### Thoroughbreds Were Raised in Britain, Australia and Captured in War

Domei

HSINKING, September 3.—Six thoroughbred horses raised in Britain and Australia, which were captured by the Japanese Forces at Taiping and Penang, will participate in a series of horse races to be held in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire.

When they were first sent to an undisclosed unit in Hsinking, following their capture during the Malay campaign, these steeds received leg injuries, but thanks to adequate and effective treatment by the Japanese Forces, they have become fit again.

Starting with their first race to be held in Harbin on September 13, they will take part in a series of races in Hsinking and Mukden which are slated at subsequent dates.

# NEW POSITIONS FALL BEFORE AXIS ATTACK IN STALINGRAD SIEGE

### Land and Air Forces Join in Superb Effort to Clear City Of Defenders

### BATTLE NOW AT CLIMAX

### Soviet Counter-Thrust in Rzhev Area Checked With 109 Tanks Destroyed

Domei

BERLIN, September 3.—Repulsing enemy counter-attacks, German and Rumanian troops closely cooperating with Luftwaffe formations cleared several strongly-fortified enemy positions at Stalingrad today, the High Command announced.

The Luftwaffe also bombed strategically important objectives in and around Stalingrad and steamers on the Volga River, the communique added.

Enemy attacks in the Rzhev area carried out by strong infantry and tank divisions were thwarted during which the German army and Luftwaffe formations destroyed 109 enemy tanks, it was announced.

German motor torpedo boats operating on the Black Sea sank two tankers, two steamers and six large barges sailing in a convoy totaling 15,400 tons, the announcement also stated.

The High Command further announced that south of Lake Ladoga and at Leningrad a number of enemy attacks were repulsed by concentrated German fire.

Luftwaffe formations operating on the Arctic Sea front, the communique added, successfully bombed Soviet battery positions on the Ribakhi Peninsula and the Red airbase at Murmansk.

#### Pushing Toward Stalingrad

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 3.—The Stalingrad battle seems to have reached its peak today, and German forces under the command of Marshal Fedor von Bock, numbering a million, are steadily pushing toward the city. Particularly in the southwestern sector, German units appear to have made overwhelming advance within the last 24 hours.

The Moscow authorities are already recognizing that the battle situation in the south of Stalingrad has developed to a dangerous condition.

The severe fighting in the Stalingrad front is described as follows by a United Press report from Moscow:

"The German attack on Stalingrad has become most fierce in the southwestern sector during the last two or three days. Today, against a single Soviet position, German mechanized units with 150 tanks advanced and there developed a hand-to-hand battle with the Soviet forces that attempted to prevent the German onrush, but after all, the Soviet forces were obliged to retreat to a new position.

"Against the rushing advance of the crack German tank corps, the Soviet troops defending Stalingrad are helpless. The complete command of the air in that region by German' air force is the main cause that made the Soviet soldiers lose their fighting spirit. That is to say, the Germans are sending air units first to terrorize the Soviet troops, and taking advantage of their confusion, wedges are driven into the enemy position. The Soviet forces are powerless to stop this tactic of the German troops.

"Judging from reports from the firing line, it must be realized that God has already forsaken Stalingrad."

#### Axis Strategy Described

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, September 3.—The German attack on the southwestern sector of the Stalingrad front is reported by a Reuters report reaching here from Moscow today as follows:

"Despite the desperate efforts of the Soviet forces defending Stalingrad, the astonishing German pressure is being continued steadily. With dive-bombers and tanks, the Germans are pushing gradually forward, forcing the Soviet forces to retreat.

"The method of German advance is that for about two hours, dive-bombers would bomb the enemy position, and then a large group of tanks would rush on like a storm,

(Continued on Page 2)

# MANPOWER OF JAVA NEEDED IN SUMATRA

## Necessary for Exploitation of Industrial Resources, Declares Masunaga

Yomiuri-Hochi

SHONANTO, September 3.—The labor of Java must be imported into Sumatra for the exploitation of the industrial resources there, declared Motoya Masunaga, adviser to the Japanese military administration in Malaya, who returned here today after a two-week inspection tour in Java.

"The industrial and agricultural development in Java is considerably advanced because the Dutch had exerted much efforts on the exploitation of this island before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia," said Mr. Masunaga.

"As Sumatra was under the jurisdiction of Java before the war, the industrial and cultural administration of this island must not be separated from that of Java," he added. The Dutch authorities in Java had emigrated the Javanese in Lampung and Jambi provinces in the eastern part of Sumatra with remarkable results.

"In consideration of these facts, it is essential to import the labor of Java for the industrial exploitation of Sumatra. Unrestricted supply of manpower will prove to be the motive power to accelerate the industrial and cultural development of Sumatra."

"In order to facilitate the transportation of materials produced in Sumatra, a railway line connecting the northern and southern parts of the island must be constructed. This enterprise cannot be accomplished without the manpower imported from Java.

"In parallel with the construction of roads, the jungle sectors should be reclaimed. With the utilization of abundant electricity in addition to the measures mentioned above, the future prospect of the industrial development of Sumatra is quite promising."

### Java Truck Routes Set

Domei

BATAVIA, September 3.—Approximately 40 truck routes throughout the entire island of Java will be reopened by the Japanese military administration sometime during the middle of September to insure smoother transportation of commodities, it was learned here today.

The reopened truck routes, the longest of which is the 130-kilometer route from Cheribon to Bandoeng, will not compete with the railway service, since the routes will not run parallel with the railroad lines.

The majority of the truck routes will be used by trucks transporting rice, vegetables and coconuts.

## Kansai Notes

Serving as a climax to another successful summer series which was only recently terminated, the annual East versus West "all-star" tournament of the Japan Professional Baseball League will be staged at the Nishinomiya Stadium for three consecutive days beginning Saturday, September 5.

The "all-star" series is looked forward to by all pro ball fans as it involves the cream of the league teams and their vying in the Kanto-Kansai rivalry is a sure guarantee that capacity crowds will fill the seats to see.

The eight teams of the league will be divided into the East and West squads, the former comprising the Kyojin, Taiyo, Nagoya and Kurowashi teams while the latter is composed of the Hankyu, Hanshin, Asahi and Nankai nines.

Prior to the "all-star" games which will begin at three p.m. each day at Nishinomiya, exhibitions such as ball-throwing competition, "shadow play" and relay around the bases will take place from 1.30 p.m.

The personnel of the competing squads follows:

| EAST | WEST |
|---|---|
| **Pitchers** | |
| Suda (Kyojin) | Wakabayashi (H'shin) |
| Hirose (Kyojin) | Mori (Hankyu) |
| J. Noguchi (Taiyo) | Hayashi (Asahi) |
| Kawamura (Nagoya) | Misonoo (Hanshin) |
| **Catchers** | |
| Kusunoki (Kyojin) | Tanaka (Hanshin) |
| Furukawa (Nagoya) | Isegawa (Asahi) |
| **Infielders** | |
| Kawakami (Kyojin) | Fujii (Hanshin) |
| A. Noguchi (Taiyo) | Doigaki (Hanshin) |
| Mizuhara (Kyojin) | Kitabara (Nankai) |
| Shiraishi (Kyojin) | Kuroda (Hankyu) |
| Yamada (Kurowashi) | Ueda (Hankyu) |
| **Outfielders** | |
| Yoshida (Nagoya) | Y. Iwamoto (Nankai) |
| Go (Kyojin) | D. Yamada (Hankyu) |
| Nakajima (Kyojin) | Tsubouchi (Asahi) |
| A. Iwamoto (Nagoya) | Kunihisa (Nankai) |

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel September 3 included: Mr. D. Nakao, Mr. and Mrs. Arimori and family, Mr. H. Krause, Mr. and Mrs. G. Utsunomiya, Mr. M. Uchida, Mr. N. Hirasawa, Mr. Y. Masuda, Mr. K. Orita, Mr. Y. Takeuchi, Mr. S. Anzai, Mr. Y. Hoshino, Mr. H. Koshichi, Mr. Y. Yamano, Mr. T. Yano, Mr. S. Okamura, Mr. T. Nakamura, Mr. G. Tomita, Mr. and Mrs. H. Watanabe.

# Press Comments

**Friday, September 4**

**NICHI NICHI—Bankrupt Enemy War Ideology**

**KOKUMIN—Interest Now Centers Around West Asia and North Africa**

**ASAHI—North African Front Begins Moving Again**

### Bankrupt Enemy War Ideology

NICHI NICHI—The tyranny of the British over the foreign peoples under their influence is daliy growing severer. For instance, with Egypt becoming more and more untenable, the British oppression of the Egyptians who are steadily increasing in strength is taking a form quite suited to a Britain which has cast off her mask of hypocrisy After rounding thousands of the leaders, they arrested and exiled six members of the royal family. The thoroughly devilish nature of the British revealed in such acts is a source of ever-fresh surprise.

The violent nature they are manifesting in India is another case in point. Having had no qualms about the huge-scale massacre at Amritsar they carried out immediately after the last Great War, they are now engaged in slaughtering unarmed masses all over India with efficient, up-to-date arms. Physician Suzuki at Rangoon is reported by Domei under date of September 2 to have said that three sound and healthy representatives of the native inhabitants who joined the Burmese Government prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia died under suspicious circumstances one by one. No one, who has read the report, can have any doubt as to its accuracy. One can readily imagine the manner in which the former Burmese Premier U Saw was secretly done away with.

For a considerable period the Englishmen used to be regarded somewhat vaguely as the prototype of everything that is classic, religious and moral, considering the British State as mysteriously great and the British people as a nation of gentlemen. Looking back on those days, it seems like a dream but with the British exposing their real nature under the stress of war we might as well forget the past.

While the banner under which Japan and other Axis Powers are fighting is clearness itself, to what a miserable pass has the Anglo-American camp come in the matter of ideology! The United States is making the "American way of living" the principle for which it has joined the war and is hoisting the banner of Democracy. The fact is however, that the Jewish financiers are giving rein to their ambition of world conquest behind the camouflage of that banner, taking advantage of the fact that the American people, having lost the ability to think in their abandonment to dogmatic self-approbation, are oblivious to the emptiness of all that the banner stands for. Even this merely verbal Democracy, however, is a source of embarrassment to the British.

This was true even before the war started. The former Prime Minister Chamberlain, for instance, had been continually disconcerted by the doctrine of Democracy sprouted by President Roosevelt and his entourage. This was only natural, because such a doctrine could not be applied to the British Empire, built as it was on exploitation with its ancient system of slavery gilded with a modernistic coating. Consequently, no matter how loudly the unthinking American public and their Jewish rulers sing the hymn of Democracy, Britain is unable to join in because it is occupied with the grim task of destroying the foreign peoples under its influence with tanks and bombers. Even this past-master in the art of sophistry has become bankrupt in the matter of ideology in the course of this war.

The ideological bankruptcy has overtaken not only the United States and Britain but also Chiang Kai-shek, who is serving them and has fallen into an inextricable dilemma. It is obvious that loss of India to the British would be fatal to Chungking. Chiang Kai-shek himself recognizes this. But, then, will Chiang Kai-shek countenance the devilish atrocities being committed by the British daily as a means of keeping India chained to them? Will Chiang, in his desperation, so readily accept the title of traitor to Asia?

### Interest Now Centers Around West Asia and North Africa

KOKUMIN — The anti-British movement in Egypt is growing severer day by day, while the British policy of oppression is also becoming more manifest, climaxing in a large-scale clash between the public and the British garrison on August 31, the Egyptian Independence Day.

Britain is applying medieval oppression and cruelty to India, thereby committing the folly of adding fuel to the burning anti-British campaign, and is now about to create a second Indian problem in Egypt. This shows that Britain is not wise enough to take an object lesson from India, and after all it indicates that she has now run amok on account of the stress and burden of the current war.

Viewed from all angles, Britain is now disqualified as a first-class Power, and even regarding her as a second-rate Power might be an overestimation. As a matter of fact from the viewpoint of the military power, including the mastery of the sea and air, marine transportation power, politics and economics, she has virtually fallen into a second rate power. So far she has been able to maintain her position simply because she has had the sphere of influence in areas including Canada, Australia, India, Africa and Egypt, as well as in West Asia.

However, Australia has a strong inclination to leave Britain and fly into the arms of the United States, while Canada has already flown into the broad lap of America. On the other hand, the independence movement in India has become so strong that Britain is hardly able to oppress the campaign at the point of the gun.

At this critical moment Britain has committed the folly of fanning the flame of independence and anti-British movement in Egypt, which is not only affecting the British front in the North African theater of war but is liable to aggravate the anti-British movement in Iran, Iraq and the whole of the Arabian race. In this sorry plight there seems to be no way out for Britain but to precipitate herself to a collapse.

It is no daydream nor is it madness to talk of a British downfall, for in Europe with the exception of the Soviet Union, Britain has no friendly nation, and in East Asia she has already lost all her possessions and rights, and she is now solely dependent for her survival on India, West Asia and Egypt. However, conditions in India are 100 per cent disadvantageous to Britain, while the actualities of the German-Soviet War and the prevailing conditions in India are having an adverse effect upon Iran, Iraq and Syria. British influence in these countries is now in a most critical state, and the fact that the conditions in Egypt are also in a critical state in addition to all these unfavorable circumstance makes the fate of Britain definite.

Happenings in West Asia or in Egypt should not be lightly considered from the viewpoint of the geographical distance. Inasmuch as we are resolved to crush British influence, even the farthest corner of the earth where British influence survives must be regarded as lying within the current war zone and a part which should be included in the world's new order. Accordingly, the concern of the Japanese people should go beyond India and extend to West Asia and Egypt.

### North African Front Begins Moving Again

ASAHI—The El Alamein line, which had been frozen since early in July, began to show animation on August 31. The Germans and Italians under command of Marshal Erwin Rommel began a terrific attack on the British commanded by Lieutenant-General Harold Alexander. The battle is still in progress but reports indicate that the advantage is with the Germans. We await eagerly the news of the Italo-Germans having reduced Alexandria and pressing on Suez. From the strategic point of view, the tension on the North African front, when the Germans are pressing on the Caucasus mountain positions of the Soviets and the British are hard put to it to defend Iran, is a most timely one for the Axis camp. To give the enemy a hot and busy time seems to be the Axis line of policy.

It is still premature to speak of the West Asian front but any decision as to whether the British position in Egypt built up in the last 60 years would be overthrown cannot but have the most important bearing on the course of the World War.

Already two months ago it seemed that the fate of Alexandria had been decided. Perhaps because the Axis forces had advanced more rapidly than they themselves had anticipated, their communications with the rear were incomplete, while the British in retreat had the advantage of the natural obstacles in the Kattara lowland and of their proximity to their base. By determined resistance, the British managed to leave the issue of war undecided two months.

It was surmised that the Italo-German forces were making a detour to the south of the Kattara lowland, intending to make Suez by way of Cairo. Since, however, this would make a long march necessary and only increase the importance of reducing Alexandria, the Axis army decided to effect a break-through at Alamein. Thus, without wasting the two months the Germans strengthened their mechanized divisions and reinforced their infantry. Also with the worst season of heat over, they were ready to resume operations in this area. We earnestly wish them every success.

The British, on the other hand, no doubt must have had time to adjust their defenses or prepare for a counter-offensive. On his way home from Moscow last month, Prime Minister Churchill stopped in Egypt and inspected the Alamein line. On arrival home he issued a statement saying that Egypt would be defended as the British Isles were being defended.

Since the United States and Britain are intending to attempt a counter-offensive in their desperation to turn the tide of war in view of their continual defeats on all fronts the world over, the British in Egypt are bound to put up a most stiff resistance. The extent of resistance they will be able to show may be considered a touchstone of the armed strength of the Anglo-American camp in the present phase of the World War.

# LARGE JUNKS BUILT TO CARRY LUMBER

## Successful Experimentally, Plan Calls for Large Scale Construction to Be Used Soon

Under the auspices of the War Ministry and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Chinese junks will be constructed on a large scale and employed in the transport of lumber from Chosen, Hokkaido, and Manchoukuo, reports the Nichi-Nichi yesterday.

Already, the paper says, the Army has made successful experiments with the transporting of lumber from the Southern Regions by means of rafts, giving a valuable suggestion to the solution of the shipping problem. In addition, the report goes on to say, the use of Chinese junks is now being planned for the transporting of lumber from Hokkaido, Chosen, and Manchoukuo.

In accordance with this plan, the Mutankiang Lumber Company in Chosen has been entrusted with the construction of these junks. President Kanzaburo Ito of the company recently returned from a special trip to Foochow, principal Chinese lumber market, where he studied the construction of junks. In the meantime, the construction of 100 junks has already been started.

The junks will be about 100 feet long and 25 to 30 feet wide. They will weigh from 150 to 200 tons, being built sturdy with shallow bottoms. The lumber will be carried in bamboo nets hung along the sides of the junks. The junks will be set with sails. Each junk will be able to carry about 2,000 cubic feet of lumber.

The Japan Lumber Control Company, the report concludes, is contemplating the purchase of these junks when they are launched. Hence, it will not be very long before these junks will be sailing the Japan Sea and the Strait of Chosen carrying heavy loads of lumber.

# SEVERAL DAMS IN JAVA TO BE IMPROVED SHORTLY

## Measure Being Taken in View Of Importance of Rice Farming in Island

Domei

BATAVIA, August 31.—Rice farming being the most important industry in Java, all irrigation facilities for rice-fields have been carefully maintained in good order under the Japanese Military Administration since the occupation of Java, while several vitally important dams in the western part of the island will be greatly improved shortly, it was reported today.

Nearly half of the total area of rice-fields, 3,200,000 hectares, is being irrigated, the report said, adding that reconstruction work on these dams will be carried out during the dry season.

## French Ship Tonnage Given

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 2.—The total tonnage of the merchant fleet which is possessed by the Vichy Government at the present time has been announced as 1,516,000 tons, according to a survey published in the Hansa, German shipping magazine, it was revealed here today.

# Kumamoto Scientist Finds Way to Produce Seedless Fruits, Vegetables by Hormones

A special process to produce seedless fruits and vegetables by the application of hormones has been discovered by Tsunehisa Hirose of Kumamoto Prefecture, Domei reported yesterday.

According to a report from Kumamoto Prefecture, many varieties of seedless fruits including watermelons, pears, persimmons and melons as wells as seedless eggplants, cucumbers and snake-gourds are now growing in the experimental plantation managed by Mr. Hirose.

In addition, more than 40 varieties of vegetables have been raised by grafting methods with the help of hormones in the same plantation.

Mr. Hirose is a graduate of the agricultural department of the Kyushu Imperial University and the science department of the Kyoto Imperial University. Upon graduation, he returned to his native village in Kumamoto Prefecture and immediately commenced a study of the application of hormones to plant cultivation. Six years study along this line has resulted in various discoveries including the afore-mentioned.

# Japan's Magnanimity Evidenced as Detenus In Hongkong Allowed to Exchange Letters

Domei

HONGKONG, September 3.—Effective from September 1, the Hongkong Government-General, which has been permitting daily necessities to be sent in to enemy detenus here, has permitted in addition the exchange of letters by the detenus.

The restrictions which were issued concerning the exchange of letters are as follows:

1. The contents of the letters shall not deal with political, military and financial matters.
2. The postal cards issued by the Japanese Government shall be used for letter writing, and the number of English words will be limited to 50 words. Nationality, address and the name of sender and recipient shall be clearly indicated.
3. For the time being the destinations of letters shall be restricted to Hongkong, Japan Proper, Manchoukuo, China (excluding the areas under the control of the Chungking regime), Thai, French Indo-China, Turkey, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, and the African possessions of the last two countries.

In view of the necessity of regulating in a similar manner, all letters sent in to the detention-camp from outside sources must be addressed to the Foreign Affairs Corps of the Hongkong Government-General.

# MARQUIS TOKUGAWA MADE SHONAN MUSEUM DIRECTOR

## Left Undamaged During Siege Of Singapore—New Sections Planned

Domei

SHONAN CITY, September 3.—Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, Adviser to the Japanese military administration in Malaya, has been appointed Director of the Shonan Museum, Botanical Garden and Library, it was revealed here today.

Despite fierce fighting during the brief siege of Singapore, no damage was caused to these cultural institutions which since then have been greatly enlarged under the direction of Dr. Hidezo Tanakadate who will continue his duties under the direction of Marquis Tokugawa.

Furthermore, additional mining laboratory and research institutes for general native cultures will be founded shortly in order to enable visitors to acquaint themselves with local conditions, the report added.

# E. ASIA MUSEUM PLANNED

### Institution to Afford Knowledge of Conditions in Sphere

For the purpose of making the Japanese nation fully acquainted with the conditions in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a plan for constructing a Greater East Asia Museum is being contemplated by the Education Ministry, reports the Asahi this morning.

According to the journal, the museum is a large-scale institution to be constructed on the 30-50 year plan and the first three years will be a preparatory period for gathering data in the various parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, where a large number of experts is to be sent.

The similar plans now being mapped out in various quarters are to be absorbed in the Education Ministry's scheme so that the efforts of the nation may be concentrated upon the construction of the State Museum which upon completion will be a small-scale replica of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

# TO OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY

### Mongolia to Hold Rites for H.I.H. Prince Kitashirakawa

Domei

KALGAN, September 3.—The second anniversary of the death in action in Mongolia of His Imperial Highness Major Prince Naganisa Kitashirakawa will be observed Friday by 7,000,000 Mongols joined by 50,000 Japanese residents in Mongolia.

As a tribute to the late Prince's valor and high virtue, the anniversary ceremony will be held here tomorrow afternoon.

## Fapi Banned in Kwangtung

Domei

CANTON, September 4.—The Provincial Government of Kwangtung ordered on August 31 the enforcement of a complete ban on the exchange of the old fapi with the new Central Reserve Bank note and prohibited the possession of the old fapi in the Kwangtung Province, as from September 1, it was revealed here today.

# MARRIAGES TO BE PUSHED BY CONSULTATION OFFICE

## Branches to Be Set Up Soon In Mejiro, Kojimachi, Omori, Nakano

Dan Cupid will soon be shooting his golden arrows through the hearts of young Tokyoites from his headquarters in the Tokyo Municipality's Social Welfare Bureau, which has been already established, and the four branch offices which will be established shortly in Mejiro, Kojimachi, Omori, and Nakano-ku, says Domei.

The Marriage Consulting Office—as Dan Cupid's headquarters are called —has been established by the Marriage Encouragement Association, which has a membership of 4,200 parents in Tokyo with sons and daughters of marriageable age.

The association is open to any resident of Tokyo Prefecture provided he pays an annual due of ¥1.20.

A hundred officials will be assigned for each office in order to keep in close contact with various organizations, both public and private, with respect to mating and other matrimonial matters.

# New Positions Fall Before Axis Attack In Stalingrad Siege

(Continued From Page 1)

followed by large infantry units. Fresh units are sent to the first line every three hours, and thus new positions are taken one after another."

### Arrive at Volga River

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 3.—The arrival of German armored units at the Volga River in the north of Stalingrad is considered as an important development that indicates the imminent danger to the city, newspapers here are saying in reviewing the strategic significance of the recent situation in this sector.

German mechanized corps that broke through the Soviet line between Kharkov and Krusk, with their superior equipments have again dealt a serious blow to the Soviet position, both materially and spiritually.

The most important development in this sector is the perfect isolation of the Soviet forces under Marshal Simon Timoshenko from the northern front because of the advance of the German armored units, and thus the southern front of the Soviet is entirely isolated.

With the activity of the German air corps over the Volga River delta region near Astrakhan, the fate of Stalingrad is greatly increased.

### Offensive Against Grozny

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, September 3.—German forces suddenly started offensive operations at a point 96 kilometers west of Grozny, and are rushing on toward the oil field, it is reported by Reuters this morning.

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# VICHY IS CONCERNED ON KEEPING PROMISES

## Premier Laval and Other Leaders Believe Cooperation With Nazis Best

Special to the Nichi Nichi

PARIS, September 2.—French promises to Germany made on the return of Premier Pierre Laval to the present Vichy Government still form the greatest concern of the Premier and other leaders of the Government. Premier Laval, it seems, is earnestly thinking of the quick realization of one of the promises, that 350,000 French laborers would be placed under German control.

This labor question, if successfully carried out, will prove a cornerstone for the ever-unshakable unity between France and Germany, it is hoped. Hence, the all-out exertion of the Vichy Government now for the solution of the problem.

As now arranged by Vichy, the Government will not resort to any forced means to send out the requested labor from among the French populace. The means adopted now is to persuade as many unemployed French laborers to go into Germany. To effect this, the Government is reported to have abolished the dole system for the unemployed.

According to a recent announcement of the Vichy Government, the dispatch of labor to Germany is being carried out smoothly, and the desired number of laborers will be obtained soon. The psychology of the French people in general, at first somewhat reluctant to comply with the German requests, has lately turned much pro-German after full two years of their defeat in the hands of Germans.

The enlightened circles among the French public are opining that closer relations between France and Germany will be the wisest policy for the welfare of their country.

# Ohashi Is Relieved Of Mongolian Post

(Continued From Page 1)

Federated Autonomous Government of Inner Mongolia, who is now in Tokyo negotiating with the Japanese authorities, has resigned from his post, it was reported here.

Mr. Ohashi's resignation came as a result of the general reform of administrative system of the Inner Mongolian Government.

# Yoshizawa Reports On Southern Tour

(Continued From Page 1)

commodities between districts in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, Ambassador Yoshizawa said it is desirable that exchange of commodities between French Indo-China and East Indies materialize.

When asked about the establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry, he said, "I heard through the radio this morning that the Cabinet has decided to establish the new Ministry. Though I know nothing definite, it seems that the new Ministry will contribute greatly to our work."

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# Tokyo Government Undergoes Reform

(Continued From Page 1)

of the Wartime Living Bureau?

Mayor: The bureau came into being as the result of the merger of the three bureaus of Economy, Citizens and Mobilization, for the purpose of stabilizing the wartime living of the citizens.

Reporter: And the Mayor Room?

Mayor: This is my general staff office and was established for the smooth operation of municipal administration.

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# IRELAND TORN BY NEAR RIOTS; YANKS JEERED

### Mounted Police Charge Into Demonstrators Ridiculing Doughboys

### I.R.A. ISSUES ULTIMATUM

### Threaten Forcible Ejection of Americans if They Fail to Withdraw

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—Scenes unwitnessed since the civil disturbances 20 years ago took place in Belfast today as mounted police were forced to charge into demonstrators who were shouting deprecating remarks at British and American soldiers, according to a report received here from Belfast.

The outstanding incident of the day occurred on a Belfast street when 300 persons surrounded two American soldiers, shouting, "Why don't you go home?" The presence of the American soldiers in Belfast was unexplained as the North Ireland capital has been declared "out of bounds" for American soldiers.

Near rioting broke out throughout Belfast due to the execution of Thomas Williams, 19 year-old member of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, for the murder of a constable last Easter.

American soldiers stationed in Ireland were ordered to stay out of Belfast on the day of the execution after the Independent Republican Army had issued a printed ultimatum declaring that if American troops were not withdrawn from Northern Ireland, the Independent Republican Army would forcibly eject them.

**Arms Discovery Shocks British**

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—British people were greatly shocked today when simultaneously with the execution of Thomas Williams, an Irish youth who killed a Belfast policeman last Easter, the Belfast police discovered a large cache of arms which was intended for a large-scale revolt in retaliation for the youth's execution, according to a Reuters report from Belfast, North Ireland. It was learned that part of the ammunition and arms had already been distributed among the Irish Republican Army. In view of the serious situation, the police department is maintaining strict vigilance to forestall all mutinous acts. American troops stationed in North Ireland have also been advised to be prepared for possible attack.

## MORE FILIPINOS ENTER MANILA POLICE SCHOOL

### 300 New Men Admitted—Carry Burden of Preserving Future Peace

Domei

MANILA, September 1.—A ceremony marking the admission of the second group of future officers of the law into the Philippine Police Officers Training School was held today at the Torres High School, attended by the Japanese authorities, Jorges B. Vargas, Chief Administrator of the islands, and other officials.

The new students comprised some 300 Filipino officers or men, including a Major-General who was released from the prison camp and given training by Japanese officials. Following their graduation, these men are expected to play a large part in preserving peace and order in the Philippines.

### U.S. Defense Body to Meet

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—In order to adopt measures to prevent fifth columnists in Brazil from escaping into Uruguay, Bolivia, Argentina and Paraguay, the United States Joint Defense Committee of the Pan-American Conference has decided to convene the committee on September 29, according to a Montevideo dispatch received here today.

### Roosevelt Sees Hu Shih

President Roosevelt conferred with Hu Shih, Chungking's Ambassador to Washington, on September 2, the Nichi Nichi reported from Canton.

## *Navy Will Announce Deaths While in Action Of Two Heroic Officers*

**It will be announced by the Navy Ministry today that Ordnance Lieutenant Keikyo Hiramoto was killed in action on July 5 in the southwestern Pacific. The Lieutenant's home is in Fuchumachi in Hiroshima Prefecture. He graduated from the Hiroshima Higher Engineering School in 1938 and had been appointed Ordnance Lieutenant in 1940. He is survived by his widow Fumie, living in Zoshigaya in Tokyo, and by his mother Kame, in Hiroshima. The Navy Ministry will also announce today that Engineer Captain Takeshi Takahashi, who had been fighting in the first lines since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, was killed in action in the Hongkong sector on July 1. Captain Takahashi's home is in Rokujunincho in the City of Sendai. He graduated from the Naval Engineering School in 1922, and in 1923 was appointed Engineer Sub Lieutenant. He served on the Arashio, Amakiri and others before going to the first lines. The Captain is survived by his widow, Kiyoshi, who is living in Suginami-ku, Tokyo, and by his father, Yukichi Takahashi, in Kitarokubancho, Sendai.**

# BRITISH LEAVE MEN TO SINK WITH SHIP

### Foreign Sailors Hired for Anglo-Merchantmen Receive Bad Treatment

Domei

**By Correspondent With the Imperial Navy**

UNDISCLOSED BASE, September 3.—Although the writer had known that seamen for British merchantships were extremely difficult to obtain and hence foreign seamen were often hired at premium wages only to be later treated like galley slaves, it was not until we had torpedoed a small British tramp and rescued an Arab seaman that concrete proof of this abominable and typical British practice was procured.

Cruising about on the lookup for enemy shipping in South African waters some time ago, we came upon an armed enemy merchantman of about 2,000 tons which we easily disposed of with a single torpedo. Brisk British seamanship was evident in the alacrity with which the enemy lowered and cleared the lifeboats but to our surprise the British officers and men of the sunken ship monopolized the boats and kept off the other seamen who, as we discovered later, were Arabs and Greeks. Standing off some distance from the sinking ship, we could clearly see through our glasses the commotion caused by the unfortunate men who were left to drown by the British. When we moved in to rescue those who might be left floating at the scene of the sinking, we found only one man left clinging to a bit of wreckage.

Upon being rescued by our ship, the man identified himself as a certain Alexandria-born Arab who, enticed by an 18 pounds 10 shillings monthly wage with a five-pound war allowance, had shipped on the British ship only three months previous.

The first month on board as a British seaman, he said, the month's full wage was paid out to him and two changes of clothing given him, but after that, not a penny was given him in spite of repeated requests. Working as a stoker in the depths of the ship, he continued, he was not allowed often enough on deck to retain his health and the food was the worst he had had the misfortune to see in his lifetime. Nevertheless, he said, the thought that he had at last become a British seaman helped him overcome his dissatisfaction and he continued to be willingly driven like a galley slave. However, he said his eyes were opened to the real character of the British by his recent experience.

"If I could broadcast to my fellow Arabs from this base," he concluded, "I would tell them not to be fooled by the high wages offered by the British. I would tell them how I and my fellow seamen were treated like slaves, how the British officers left us to die on a sinking ship."

### Decoux Back in Hanoi

Domei

HANOI, September 3.—Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, yesterday morning returned to Hanoi from Dalat by special train.

# STATE PLANNING GROUP TO FORM G.E.A. MINISTRY

### Appointment of First Minister to Be Carefully Considered by Tojo

### PERSONNEL TO BE LIMITED

### Asia Construction Council to Be Maintained Despite New Project

Plans are now being considered by the Government for the setting up of a preparatory committee for the final establishment of the Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry, which is scheduled to commence work on October 1, the Asahi reported yesterday on good authority.

Meanwhile, Premier General Hideki Tojo was reported by the same paper to be giving special consideration to the selection of the first Minister of Greater East Asia Affairs as he is convinced that the future operations of the new Ministry will be influenced greatly by the personality of the first chief.

The Asahi further reported that in line with the Government's announced policy of streamlining the administrative system as befitting wartime conditions, the Government will adopt the same policy with respect to the new Ministry and officials will be restricted to a minimum compatible with the smooth operation of the Ministry.

The authorities are also reported to be considering whether or not to establish a special bureau within the Ministry chiefly to deal with matters concerning administrative affairs in places under Japanese control in Greater East Asia.

The paper further pointed out that although the Ministry of Greater East Asia Affairs will be created, the Greater East Asia Construction Council, of which Premier Tojo is president, will not be dissolved. Furthermore, whenever it is considered necessary, the Council will hold meetings to discuss matters regarding the formulation of various policies for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

**Hoshino Explains Details**

Meanwhile, details of the creation of the Greater East Asia Ministry were explained by Naoki Hoshino, Cabinet Chief Secretary, at the regular conference of Vice-Ministers which was held Thursday morning at the Premier's official residence.

In explaining the creation of the new Ministry, the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet asked for the cooperation of the various Ministries in bringing about a speedy realization of the new Ministry, it was disclosed.

In the meantime, Kiwao Okamura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, outlined the various functions to be held on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Japan's recognition of the Manchoukuo Empire.

The conference was closed following discussions on various urgent problems, it was learned.

## FAMED VOLUNTEER CORPS IN SHANGHAI DISBANDED

### 90-Year Regime Comes to End As Peace Returns to International Settlement

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 2.—Peace and order in the International Settlement in Shanghai being satisfactorily maintained by the Japanese military authorities, the Volunteer Corps of the International Settlement was disbanded after 90 eventful years since its formation in 1855, it was officially announced by the Municipal Council today.

Originally founded as an emergency measure of self-defense against the Taiping Mutineers which broke out on April 8, 1853, the Volunteer Corps of the International Settlement of Shanghai was reorganized and re-enforced in 1900 when the Japanese unit was newly established.

Total strength of the Volunteer Corps as on November 30 last year was 158 officers and 1,491 non-commissioned officers and men.

### Yamamoto Visits Hoshino

Kumaichi Yamamoto, Acting Foreign Vice-Minister, called on Naoki Hoshino, at Premier General Hideki Tojo's official residence yesterday morning, reports Domei.

## *U.S. Is Threatened By Steel Shortage, N.Y. Times Admits*

**Running short by 5,000,000 tons of the demand for the current year, the United States is threatened by a heavy shortage of steel, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported from Buenos Aires quoting a New York Times dispatch.**

**Shipyards in New Orleans were forced to suspend operations due to the shortage of steel while the Chrysler and Chevrolet factories in Detroit had to cease building war tanks for the same reason, the New York Times reported.**

**Under these circumstances, the Buenos Aires dispatch said, it is unlikely that the United States will be able to fulfill its contracts to the Allies under the lease-lend act.**

# CHOU HSUEH-CHANG LAUDS METROPOLIS

### Nanking Mayor Says Tokyo Is Nucleus of Drive for Co-Prosperity Sphere

Arriving in Japan en route to Manchoukuo where he will represent China as vice-chief of the mission dispatched by the Nationalist Government at Nanking to tender its congratulations upon the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, Mr. Chou Hsueh-chang, Mayor of Nanking, repaired to the Imperial Palace at 9:30 a.m. Thursday and registered his name in the Visitors' Book.

At 9:30 a.m. the Mayor of Nanking called on the Mayor of Tokyo at the Municipal Office and handed him a message to the citizens of Tokyo. Leaving the Tokyo Municipal Office, Mr. Chou Hsueh-chang called on the Acting Director-General of the East Asia Development Board at 10:30 a.m. At noon he was an honor guest at a luncheon given by the Mayor of Tokyo. In the afternoon he made calls on the Foreign, War and Navy Ministries and the Premier's official residence. He then attended a dinner party given at the Imperial Hotel at 6:00 p.m. by the East Asia Development League.

**Message to Tokyo Citizens**

Mr. Chou Hsueh-Chang's message to the citizens of Tokyo follows:

"Seeing with my own eyes the several million citizens of Tokyo, under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor and with a conviction that victory will be won, moving toward a successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia, I am convinced more than ever that Tokyo is the nucleus of the Greater East Asia emancipation drive and of the movement for the resuscitation of the races of Greater East Asia. I firmly believe that with their invincible total strength the 100-million people of Japan are sure to succeed in the vindication of the great ideals of Hakko Ichiu.

"Under the leadership of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, the Chinese people, shar-

(Continued on Page 2)

# TENSION MOUNTS IN MIDDLE EAST; IRAN IN TURMOIL

### New Developments Said to Have Thrown Nation Into Utter Confusion

### EGYPT FACING CRISIS

### Pressure by Rommel's Forces Likely to Bring About Precarious State of Affairs

Yomiuri-Hochi

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—Iran is in utter confusion at present due to the pressure brought to bear against it as a result of the sweeping victories which are being scored by the Reich forces in the Caucasus region.

The Iranian Government authorities are said to have scathingly condemned Winston Churchill when he visited Teheran, the capital of Iran, after his conversation with Josef Stalin at Moscow sometime ago.

When the recent political upheaval occurred in Iran and when the Home Minister of the Iranian Government was ousted from his portfolio the Iranians rose in revolt and committed violence, destroying the possessions of the Soviet garrisons in the country and undermining the communications installations in the streets of Teheran. Now that the liaison routes in the Caucasus and Volga having been destroyed and made unusable, Britain and the Soviet Union are today exerting their utmost efforts in order to get a firm foothold in Iran, inasmuch as they realize the grave importance of the route in Iran as well as in the Central Asia. Today, Britain and the Soviet Union are barely able to maintain order in Iran by dint of martial law.

**Egyptian Situation Tense**

As regards the situation in Egypt, it is said that when Marshal Rommel's forces occupied Marsa Matruh, a rumor went around in Alexandria that the combined Axis forces were nearing Mecks and, as a result, a number of Italian women and children were said to have gone out to the suburbs of the city to welcome the arrival of these forces.

As for the political situation prevailing in Egypt since Premier Nahas Pasha ousted the Finance Minister Makram, the latter is said to have organized a new party of his own within the Wafd party. At the present time it is said that Premier Pasha is so influential that he is overruling all others and that he is administering the affairs of the Government in alignment with what he is expected to do concerning the maintenance of territorial integrity of Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian alliance.

However, the greater the pressure brought to bear against Egypt by Field-Marshal Rommel's forces, the more precarious will become the internal situation of Egypt. The indications are that the pressure will

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# Today's Press Comments

Friday, September 4, 1942

**(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)**

**The Rice Crop**

NICHI NICHI—The condition of the rice crop throughout the country was announced as good on August 15. The crop for this year was expected to be good because of favorable weather conditions since replanting and this expectation is coming true. But even though the period of typhoons passes by without event there is still much time left before harvesting. The weather during that time is also important. There are some harmful insects which start activity during the early days of Autumn. And the production of over 70,000,000 koku will not just be realized without effort.

From the period of replanting to the early days of September the rice crop is controlled by the weather, and thereafter until harvest-time it depends upon human effort. There is nothing more favorable than good weather, but through hard efforts, the farmer can even better the crop and overcome adverse conditions. The busy season is beginning for the farmers. He now enters the period when he must show his ability.

It is the work of the farmer to cause the large population to be self-sufficient in food. And the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, representing the people, has often given thanks to the farmer.

The farmer is asked to give his all in producing a bumper crop suitable for this year of victory.

**Bumper Rice Crop in Prospect**

MIYAKO—Reports published by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry indicate that the condition of the rice to be harvested this fall is generally quite satisfactory throughout the country. Rice experts are almost sure that the actual yield will be much in excess of 65,000,000 koku. Whether the experts will prove true prophets hinges on the sort of weather we shall have before the rice is actually harvested. We are looking forward to the Agriculture Ministry's first estimates of the rice crop which are to be published on September 29.

The rice harvested last year was 55,000,000 koku. The very fact that there is a possibility of the rice yield this year exceeding that of last year by more than 10,000,000 koku is very heartening at the moment when we are in the second year of

(Continued on Page 2)

# *GERMANS DRIVE WEDGE IN RED ARMY DEFENSE SOUTH OF STALINGRAD*

## *Alexandria Is Goal as Axis Starts Offensive With Light Tanks in Van*

### Although Operations by Merely Infantry Units Marked Opening Stage of Drive, Rommel Forces Advanced 15 Kilometers; British Reinforcing Defense

**By Arrangement with the Asahi**
**(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)**

ZURICH, September 2.—Reviewing the developments within the last 24 hours since the Axis forces reopened their offensive on the North African front, it is safe to assert that they have launched a large-scale attack on Alexandria.

Operations by merely infantry units marked the initial stage of the offensive, resumed on August 31, and it was assumed that the offensive would end only in patrol operations. But reports reveal that the German forces, with the 90th Light Tank Division as the nucleus, have already advanced 15 kilometers. Also active is the 111th Heavy Tank Unit.

No Anglo-German tank combat has yet occurred, according to reports thus far received. British defense lines are being subjected to smoke-screen and dive bombing by the German forces.

On the other hand, the British forces appear to have considerably reinforced their air strength during the long lull, and are said to be equipped with a large fleet of efficient planes, which seems to include American made twin engine medium size Mitchell B-25 type heavy bombers. Exchange cables say, however, that the Axis forces are still maintaining numerical aerial superiority over the British.

News just received reports the advance of an Italian army division.

The moon has been shining nightly recently on the North African front. In the day time it is cooler today than it was early in August. All this affords an advantage for desert warfare.

Commenting on the re-opening of their offensive by the Axis forces under Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel, the Exchange News Agency says:

"Between nine and 11 weeks are required for Britain to send reinforcements to North Africa via Cape Town. Seeing that it is exactly eight weeks since General Sir Claude Auchinleck's forces were able to check the onrush of the German forces on the El Alamein front, there is no doubt that Field-Marshal Rommel launched the offensive just before British reinforcements could arrive."

This view is not necessarily correct for at least two reasons:

1. The 8th British Troop in guard of Egypt has already been reinforced by not only reserve forces but also fresh troops from the 9th and 10th armies stationed in Palestine, Syria, Iran and Iraq. Reinforcements have come from the United States, too, having been transported

(Continued on Page 2)

# ISTANBUL WATCHES WILLKIE'S JOURNEY

### Speculation on Nature of Roosevelt Envoy's Trip Mounts As He Arrives in Cairo

**By Arrangement with the Asahi**
**(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)**

ISTANBUL, September 2.—Wendell Willkie, the personal representative of President Roosevelt, arrived in Cairo on September 1. He is scheduled to see the leaders in various fields of activities in Egypt. Then he will be off to Turkey.

In his anticipated meeting with the Premier and the Foreign Minister of Turkey, Mr. Willkie will deliver a message from the American President.

**Willkie Watched**

Various quarters are exhibiting a lively interest in the possible nature of the business which is taking the representative of the American President to West and Central Asia.

There is no authentic information available regarding the true meaning of Mr. Willkie's trip to the east.

There have been developments which may indicate what Mr. Willkie has up his sleeves in his West Asiatic trip.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill has been to Moscow. On this fact were grounded the reports which were put in circulation after the British Prime Minister's departure from the Russian capital predicting that Britain and the United States would exert efforts to have their established interests in the whole of West Asia preserved safe and that there would be a strengthening of the arrangement under which American and British aid is arriving in the Soviet Union by way of the eastern Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf.

Observers see a connection between Prime Minister Churchill's visit to Moscow and the military measures which have since been taken by America and Britain, designed to bolster their military position in West Asia.

On August 28, these observers recall, General Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in West Asia, was replaced by Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Africa.

About the time this change was effected, the reorganization of the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth armies maintained by Britain in this part of

(Continued on Page 2)

# TATUTA MARU SAILS FROM NEUTRAL PORT

### Exchange Ship Carrying Thai-Japanese Evacuees Leaves Lourenco Marques for Japan

Approximately 870 Japanese headed by members of the legation and consulates in Australia and other officials (including those from New Zealand and New Caledonia) and residents (including those moved from the former Dutch East Indies, New Zealand, New Caledonia and islands in the Southwestern Pacific) have left Melbourne and will arrive in Lourenco Marques on September 9 on board the City of Canterbury. There they will be transferred to the Kamakura Maru which left Yokohama with British nationals who resided in China on August 10. The Kamakura Maru is expected to call at Shonan about September 25 and is scheduled to return to Yokohama on October 5. A list of the returning nationals was announced by the Foreign Office on Thursday afternoon.

Domei

LOURENCO MARQUES, September 2.—The exchange ship Tatuta Maru left here for Japan this afternoon with 877 Japanese nationals and 42 Thailanders on board.

**Other Evacuees to Follow**
**By Kozo Kaito**
**Domei Staff Correspondent**

LOURENCO MARQUES, September 2.—The Tatuta Maru, 16,975-ton diplomat exchange ship, now is ready to leave this port for Japan with 877 Japanese nationals on board.

Among the returning Japanese nationals on board the Tatuta Maru are 774 transferred from the City of Paris, 10,902 tons and 77 from the El Nil, 7,567 tons.

There are also 21 Japanese from Egypt and Kenya and five from the Union of South Africa, and in addition to 42 Thailanders, who are returning to their home country through the courtesy of the Imperial Japanese Government, on board the ship.

Meanwhile, in London Mr. Toshio Yamanaka, Mr. Kazutoshi Sato and Mr. Matao Uriu of the Japanese Embassy at London, together with two other Japanese nationals are scheduled to depart from there on board a Portuguese ship on or about September 20.

## Moscow Admits Gains By Enemy's Tank, Infantry Units

### NOVOROSSISK FEARED

### Nazis Intensify Attack on Soviet Key City on Black Sea; Fall Only Matter of Time

Domei

MOSCOW, September 3.—German infantry and tank units in the southwest sector of Stalingrad succeeded in driving a wedge deep into the Red defenses as a result of which the Red Army forces have been obliged to retreat and take up new defense positions, according to a communique issued last night by the Soviet Information Bureau.

The communique said:

1. The Red Forces today, September 2, engaged the German forces in terrific battles in the northwest sector of Stalingrad and at Novorossisk.

2. The Red Army in the northwest sector of Stalingrad attacked the flank of German forces.

3. Though attempts were made by the Red Army to stem the advances of the German infantry and tank units in the southwest sector of Stalingrad, the enemy forces have succeeded in thrusting a wedge deeply into the Red defenses, and as a result the Red Forces were obliged to retreat and take up new defense positions.

4. The Red Army in the mountainous sector to the south of Krasnodar has taken the offensive against German tank units.

5. West of Krasnodar, the Red Army engaged the German Forces advancing toward Novorossisk in a terrific battle.

6. The Red Army on the west bank of the Don, to the south of Voronezh waged a defensive battle against two powerful German infantry units advancing spearheaded by tanks.

**Reds Fighting Desperately**
**By Arrangement with the Asahi**
**(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)**

KUIBISHEV, September 2.—The climax seems to have been reached in the German-Soviet struggle in the Stalingrad sector, a Soviet key point along the Volga. Massing a large force in a narrow area in the vicinity of Stalingrad, the Soviets, with the traditional Slav tenacity, are fighting desperately, determined not to budge an inch.

German forces, by mobilizing innumerable tanks, infantry units and air force, have been carrying on direct attacks on Stalingrad.

Fighting in the sector southwest of Stalingrad continues fierce, with both sides still holding their own. Part of the Soviet forces in certain areas in the vicinity of Stalingrad, after beating a retreat during the daytime combat on Tuesday, are now attempting to solidify new defense lines.

Soviet forces in a sector southwest of Stalingrad are making a deadly struggle against the Germans who have penetrated into the area, and incessant fighting is going on.

Equally fierce is fighting in the southern area along the lower reaches of the Kuban. The Izvestia reported in Wednesday's issue that the Germans were making frantic efforts to march on to the Black Sea coast. According to the same paper, a hand-to-hand combat is going on the mountain road. German forces are said to have mobilized units specially trained for mountain warfare. The Black Sea coast and vicinity are rapidly looming as the theater of a fierce German-Soviet combat. Soviet forces, with the marine corps of the Black Sea Fleet, are making all-out efforts to defend these areas.

**Novorossisk in Danger**

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—The main German forces operating from the northwest have intensified their attacks on Novorossisk, placing the important Red City situated on the Black Sea in a precarious position, according to a Moscow cable intercepted here.

Other German units pushing along the Black Sea sector are reported threatening the rear of the defend-

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# INDIGNITIES BARED OF BRITISH PRISON

### Nichi Nichi Correspondent at Singapore Says All Decency Discarded

### FOOD AND HOSPITAL BAD

### Vegetables Decayed and Doctoring for Tropical Diseases Inadequate

Pointing out that the British authorities violated every form of humanitarianism, Katsutaro Suganuma, Nichi Nichi correspondent, said the Japanese internees were subjected to ill-treatment during their internment at the Changi prison in Singapore and at an old fortress-prison in New Delhi, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Lourenco Marques, reports Domei.

Mr. Suganuma who recently arrived in Lourenco Marques aboard the City of Paris, the Japan-Britain diplomatic exchange ship, was the Nichi Nichi's correspondent stationed in Singapore at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, having been at that port for the past three years.

The former Singapore correspondent said he was rudely awakened on the morning of December 8 and placed under arrest by the British authorities who didn't explain the reason.

The following morning he was sent to Port Swettenham, situated 43 kilometers west of Kuala Lumpur on board a 12,000-ton ship. He was thrown into the quarantine station for Indian coolies.

**Food and Water Bad**

"I was forced to sleep on a hard wooden bed with only a worn-out dirty blanket to keep me warm," Mr. Suganuma asserted. "The food and water were very bad."

Although the Nichi Nichi correspondent was able to witness Japanese bombers rain bombs on the nearby warehouses and harbor installations on December 22, his joy at the expectation that the Japanese troops had arrived to rescue him was premature as he was again carted back to Singapore and tossed into the Changi prison on December 26.

"We interned Japanese gritted our teeth as we had to sleep on the cold concrete floor," Mr. Suganuma said.

On January 7, Mr. Suganuma and other interned Japanese nationals were secretly removed to Calcutta and then on January 21 to New Delhi where they were cast into the old fortress-prison and forced to remain under the most humiliating conditions until an understanding of their release and exchange was reached between Japan and Britain.

**Interned Total 3,000**

"I was horrified when I learned that Japanese women and children arrested in Malaya, Burma and India totalling more than 3,000 were confined in a separate portion of the old fortress-prison," the Nichi Nichi correspondent reported.

"The interned Japanese lived under tents which were not sufficient to house all of them and accordingly, their pains during the rainy spells were beyond description," Mr. Suganuma added.

"There were no electric lights, so we had to sleep on uncomfortable dirty beds with the aid of a dim candle-light," he said.

"At times it was almost impossible to sleep because of the extreme cold during the months of January and February and the unbearable heat and dusty wind which set in with the summer season beginning in March and lasting throughout June."

He added, "when the monsoon began in June, the weather became mild, but epidemics, especially dysentery, was rampant.

**Prison Hospital Small**

"The prison hospital was too small to accommodate the dysentery patients who continued to increase with the passing of each day," the former Singapore correspondent declared. "One of the internees who happened to be a physician by profession said that the epidemic prevalent at that time was particularly contagious. Ten per cent of the patients were fatal cases.

"Furthermore, the physician said that they approached the British authorities, asking them to enlarge the prison hospital equipments, to repair toilets which were damaged. Flies carried dysentery bacteria. The doctor also requested the authorities to improve the kitchen equipment, as a means to prevent the spread of the epidemic. But, the British authorities refused.

"The quota of provisions for one person per day was two ounces of potatoes, six ounces of vegetables, six cups of rice, one and a half ounces of beans, four ounces of meat, three ounces of fruits, a half ounce of edible oil, half an ounce of sugar, one ounce of salt and one-half ounce of tea. Besides, three pounds of wood and charcoal were supplied.

**Food Not Fresh**

"Vegetables and meat were not always fresh. Rice was always mixed with sand and rice hulls, and it was their daily work to winnow sand and hulls from rice.

"They were given five rupees per person each month at first, and three rupees after April. Because of high prices, they could buy almost nothing with such a small sum of money.

"After such a miserable life, we were happy to receive word on May 10 from the Swedish Consul-General that an understanding was reached between Japan and Britain concerning the exchange of diplomats and nationals of both countries," Mr. Suganuma concluded.

## Invincible Tank Unit

The mighty mechanized unit of the Imperial Japanese Army majestically lined up on the Continent. (Courtesy of the Military Press Section at Shanghai)

## Istanbul Watches Willkie's Journey

(Continued From Page 1)

the globe was realized.

**Independent Command**

Another important military measure taken by Britain in West Asia, a possible consequence of Prime Minister Churchill's Russian trip, was the inauguration of an independent command for the British forces in Iraq and Iran. The purpose, it is believed, is to the threat of a German drive southward to the Caucasus, a threat to which Britain would be in no position to be indifferent, in view of the fact that Soviet sovereignty in the southern Caucasus is essential for the maintenance of the line of communication with India and for the safety of the resources of oil in Iraq and Iran.

There will be American cooperation in this British business of bolstering the defenses in West Asia. American mechanized units, with the strength of a brigade and armored car units, of the same strength, are about to be landed at Basra. Manifestly this measure is a step toward putting the Allied forces in Iraq and Iran in a position where it will be possible to engage in positive operations. Britain also is increasingly active politically in West Asia and elsewhere. The inauguration of an organ in Egypt representing the War Cabinet of Britain is under contemplation. The field of activity of this organ would by degrees be extended to include West Asia. All this is indicative of British anxiety for the maintenance of communication between Europe and Asia.

Most observers interested in the trip of Mr. Willkie to West Asia are agreed on two points. The first is that some sort of American credit will be offered to Turkey. The second is that the American policy of aiding the Soviet Union in its war effort in a positive way will be made clear to the Soviet leaders.

**Significance of Trip**

The significance of Mr. Willkie's West Asiatic trip, as seen by competent observers, lies in the fact that with Alexandria yet to fall, the Soviet Union, operating from Moscow, has begun a counter-attack on the eastern front, a development which Britain and America are not slow to take advantage of to create the impression among their allies and neutrals that things are going favorably for them.

In this connection a change is occurring to aspect of Turkey. The first unmistakable indication of such a change came a month ago, when there was a Cabinet change in Turkey. About the time of the Cabinet change, there was a redistribution of the armed forces of Turkey. Under the new dispensation the forces in the eastern part of Turkey were reduced to a strength of nine divisions. Previously this area was defended by almost the whole of the main body of the Turkish army.

## Nazis Drive Wedge In Soviet Defense

(Continued From Page 1)

ing Red Army.

Since German forces have broken through Novorossisk's defense lines, further reports indicate, that the fall of this strategic Soviet stronghold awaits only the matter of time.

**Soviet Defenses Tottering**

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—Under the sledge hammer blows of the German Panzer and air forces, the Soviet defense lines to the southwest of Stalingrad which were recently penetrated by German tank detachments are showing signs of imminent collapse, according to reports received here from Moscow.

While the German struggle to reach the Volga River in the area south of the besieged city is already nearing its climax, the situation to the north of the city has taken a bad turn since yesterday for the Soviet troops, who, in spite of the terrific attack of the German forces, had previously slowed down the German advance considerably, it was said.

Should the German advance on all Stalingrad fronts continue at the present favorable rate, it is believed that the fall of Stalingrad will come about sooner than previously anticipated.

**Fierce Battle at Novorossisk**

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—Following the German penetration into Novorossisk, a fierce battle is raging between the Red defenders there and German troops, according to a communique issued tonight by the Soviet Information Bureau, it was reported here today.

**Reds Admit German Thrust**

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—Viewing the war situation in a pessimistic tone, the Red Star, official organ of the Red Army, today admitted that German Forces, following a few days of intensive offensive, have finally succeeded in piercing the Soviet Army's defense lines surrounding Stalingrad.

Stalingrad, the paper added, has thus been placed in the most serious predicament so far experienced, while the German forces are incessantly and increasingly bearing down on the offensive, using strong reinforcements, particularly in the northwest sector.

War developments on all Red fronts of late have proved disheartening, indicating that the fall of Stalingrad may be only a question of time.

# TENSION MOUNTS IN MIDDLE EAST

(Continued From Page 1)

possibly be brought to the combustion point at any time, in view of the situation prevailing in Egypt at present.

**Britain Dupes Syria**

Syria is at present under the military occupation of Britain. Collaborating with the De Gaullists forces, it is occupied at present with strengthening the national defense by constructing air bases and highways for use by the troups. Guaranteeing independence after the conclusion of the current war, Britain is cleverly duping Syria with its sugar-coated flattery. However, former President Atassh is said to have rejected the British proposal guaranteeing Syria its independence after the war. For this reason he was ousted from his post and in his place Hassani was made the president of the country. But the government set up by Hassani was nothing but a puppet regime and therefore it had no support from the people of the country. This being the case, these standing for the preservation of Syria's national characteristics are said to be gradually getting closer and closer in their relations to the Nazi regime.

**Afghanistan Situation Delicate**

The situation in Afghanistan is very delicate so far as it concerns the plots which are being brewed by America for planting a foothold in the country. President Roosevelt's special envoy Evert is now in Afghanistan engaged in secret activities, it is said. What unusual interest America has in this country may be shown by the fact that it is always giving publicity to what Germany is assertedly plotting to do in the country.

**Turkey Watched**

The eyes of the world are being focussed on Turkey today, for whatever move it makes will certainly have considerable effect on the turn of the wave of the war now going on between the Axis Powers and the Allies. The Soviet Union has made a mess of its relations with Turkey ever since the attempted murder of Ambassador Papen. In place of the Soviet Union, therefore, Ambassador Huggensen, of Britain, and Ambassador Steinhart, of America, are both exerting their utmost efforts in currying favor with Turkey and getting it to side with them. Lately President Roosevelt dispatched Wendell Willkie, the "big man" of the Republican party, to Turkey with the mission of getting it to join the side of America through conciliatory measures. Strangely enough, however, President Inonu of Turkey sometime ago selected the border regions of the Soviet Union, Iran and Iraq for his tour of inspection instead of the west. Observers feel that there must be some significance in this fact.

**Decisive Battle Raging**

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—With the opening of the Axis offensive in the El Alamein area, the ominous lull in the Egyptian campaign which kept the world in suspense has finally been shattered and a crucial battle for supremacy of the North African front is growing in intensity between the British and Axis forces which are trying to force their way into Alexandria, the last British stronghold in Egypt, Cairo dispatches revealed.

Both the Allied and Axis forces, advices reported, have been entrenched along the 50-kilometer front which runs southward from El Alamein. Under the protection of tank corps and air units, both sides are engaging each other in furious combats. Battles are assuming extremely fierce proportions, especially in the central and southern sectors of the front, the dispatches disclosed.

According to a Reuters dispatch from the field, American air units are taking part in the El Alamein operations. German strategy is being developed, reports revealed, on the strength of the Messerschmidt fighters and Stuka dive bombers which are constantly harrassing the concentrations of British tank units and land forces by death-defying air-raids.

The deafening roar of the cannons on both sides of the front and rumblings of tanks are adding vividness to the Egyptian campaign.

**Axis Units Smash 30 Tanks**

Domei

ROME, September 2.—Combined Italian and German mechanized formations operating on the Egyptian front yesterday attacked enemy lines and destroyed 30 tanks, the High Command announced today.

Meanwhile, Axis air forces in aerial combats during the last two days demolished 51 enemy planes, while four others were downed by anti-aircraft detachments, the communique said.

The High Command also disclosed that Italian naval units sank one enemy submarine, while one Italian submarine failed to return to its base.

### To Leave for Kansai

Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi will leave here today for the Kansai district.

KAWANA Hotel
TEL. ITO 358-9

# CHOU HSUEH-CHANG LAUDS METROPOLIS

(Continued From Page 1)

ing both the joys and the sorrows with Japan, are devoting themselves toward perfecting the defense of East Asia, building up the Greater East Asia Mutual Prosperity Orbit and bringing about peace, unification, independence and rehabilitation in China.

"In the short time since I assumed the Mayorship of Nanking, I have been exerting my best endeavors in conformity with the national policy. It is a source of genuine gratification to me that, thanks to the cooperation of the Japanese military, government officials and people on the spot, the administration of Nanking has been showing progress.

"The magnitude and efficiency of municipal administration in your country has been a wonder to the world. As Tokyo is the capital not only of Japan but of Greater East Asia, so is Nanking the center of administration in China. I sincerely desire that there will be closer and closer cooperation between the two metropolises. I trust that the experience I have had in Tokyo will be of help to me in promoting municipal administration in China.

"I sincerely trust that with redoubled cooperation between Tokyo and Nanking, we shall be able to solidify solidarity among the races of East Asia and proclaim to the whole world the emancipation of East Asia in the not distant future. To this end I ask for guidance and collaboration on the part of the entire nation of Japan."

After handing Mayor Kishimoto the message, host and guest had a friendly conversation. A genial atmosphere pervaded the meeting. The following conversation took place:

Mayor Kishimoto: "You show no signs of fatigue despite the long journey. We mayors are busy, having to work from morning to night. You're young, so I hope you'll do your best.

Mayor Chou: "I've been in Tokyo only half a day, but I could see at first glance that the citizens of Tokyo are marching forward toward building up Greater East Asia."

Mayor Kishimoto: "The citizens of Tokyo are called upon to be on their mettle in order to be prepared to win through the war, however protracted. I hope you will observe wartime Tokyo with this fact in mind. There is a feeling throughout Japan that Japan and China must cooperate."

Mayor Chou: Tokyo in the east, Nanking in the west and Hsinking in the north,—let us do our level best in the interests of the welfare and happiness not only of Greater East Asia but of the whole world. I ask for guidance on the part of Japan."

The meeting lasted about 20 minutes. The mayors shook hands warmly when they parted.

## Today's Press Comments

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the War of Greater East Asia.

**Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry**

CHUGAI SHOGYO—The Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry, needless to say, will be the central organ in the Greater East Asia Mutual Prosperity Orbit. Weighty, indeed, will be its mission. In order that this great mission may be carried out, the Ministry's organization must be perfected. There has been a strong demand for the creation of such a Ministry. Moreover, circumstances have arisen to impel the step which the Government has now taken with determination.

In order to cope with the great metamorphosis that has come over East Asia, to say nothing of the whole world, we must rid ourselves of hackneyed ideas and be determined to effect the necessary changes with a new outlook on the world situation.

The creation of the Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry is neither a palliative during the transitory period nor an expedient to meet the analogous situation existing at this moment. The Ministry is going to be born with a great mission. This being the case, the Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry will, of necessity, be an organ of considerable magnitude, both in its conception and in fact. The Government has said that the establishment of the Ministry does not mean merely a merger of various Government organs, but that men of ability will be picked up from among civilians. That is as it should be.

The task of simplifying anything that is complicated is arduous enough, but we must not forget that this is the most important thing at the construction stage. The various races and peoples of East Asia expect much of the Ministry. We must not disappoint them.

## Axis Opens Offensive Against Alexandria

(Continued From Page 1)

from West Africa over the railway line running through Central Africa.

2. In the light of Churchill's recent declaration, "Egypt will be defended the same as the British Isles," the British 8th army must be considered to have been sufficiently reinforced and its power of resistance considerably strong.

Not informidable is the reinforcement of the Axis forces, either, especially as the Axis has efficient transportation facilities, which enable the dispatch of a strong force every month, with tanks being sent by air.

With the start of fresh developments on the North African front, interest is centered on the following three points in regard to Germany's unique strategy:

1. Are the forces under Field-Marshal Rommel powerful enough to pierce the British forefront defense line?
2. Granting that they are not, will the Rommel forces, after closing in on the British from the south, succeed in encircling the British line again?
3. Will Field-Marshal Rommel use parachute units as a means to decide the issue of the war?

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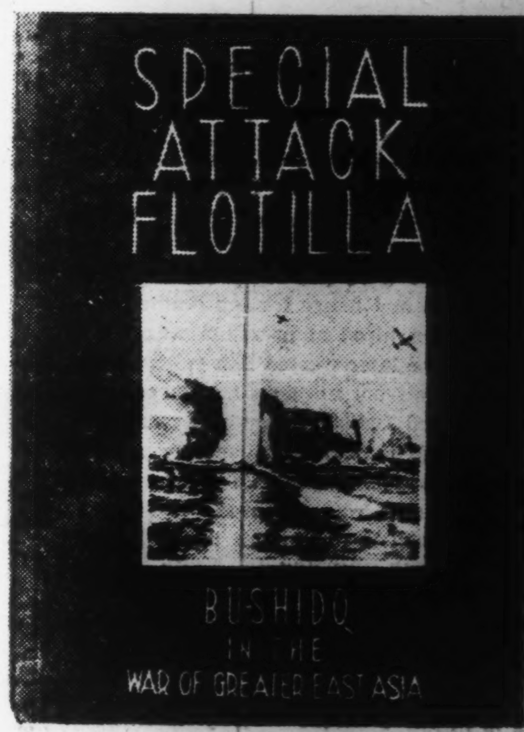
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Bushido in the War of Greater East Asia
Price 7 Yen Japan Times & Advertiser Tokyo

# NANKING CLARIFIES ITS LEGAL TENDER

## Explanation Given on Bank Note and Fapi to Help Monetary System

The recent concrete step taken by the Central Reserve Bank of China at Nanking to distinguish between its bank note and the fapi, Chungking's legal tender, was very timely and well to the point as a measure intended for the stabilization of the unified monetary system under the orthodox National Government of China.

"If the step had been taken a little late the inevitable fall in value of the fapi would have left in its wake a disastrous lowering in the value of the issues of the Central Reserve Bank," declares Kazuo Aoki, former Finance Minister and now the head economic advisor to the Government, in his article in the September issue of the popular magazine "Gendai."

Mr. Aoki's article, dealing mostly with the currency systems adopted in the occupied areas since the outbreak of the China Affair, is loud in praise of the achievements of the bank. He says to the effect:

It was shortly after accidental clashes (apparently not so, as far as the Chungking-controlled local troops are concerned) at the Marco Polo bridge in 1937 that the question of currency first claimed the attention of the Japanese military authorities in China. Soon it was decided that in North China and Inner Mongolia, respectively, the Federated Reserve Bank and the Mongolian Bank, both newly established, would issue their notes, through which all civilian and military needs in the regions were to be attended to.

### Japanese Use Own Money

Later, as the sphere of the operation of the Japanese forces extended to Central China, the currency problem once again became a knotty question. At that time the central region of China was singly under the sway of the fapi, with one exception that a small batch of Japanese residents in Shanghai had the notes of the Bank of Japan in circulation exclusively among themselves. Our military authorities, under the circumstances which prevented them from acquiring the fapi the only money in actual circulation, arranged, after deliberation, that a special War Note of the Imperial Army was to be in use in all dealings with Japanese.

The war note, thus introduced, was endorsed with special goods to be distributed under the influence of the Japanese Forces. The Chinese who wanted to get, say salt, were compelled to obtain the war notes some way or other. This system contributed a good deal toward making the new notes go to some extent into the economic life of the Chinese in the neighborhood. Generally speaking, however, the fapi had a lordly position throughout Central and South China.

The removal of the seat of the new National Government of China to Nanking took place just at this juncture in 1940. The first economic question at that time was whether the removed Government should be equipped with its own system of currency or rely on the Chungking fapi.

### Own Legal Tender Decided

Discussions on the question went on for some time. Some were of the view that the fapi should tentatively be the new Government's money, while others opined that the war note should be the provisional tender. Finally it was decided that the National Government, as an independent entity, ought to have its own monetary system and that a Central Reserve Bank be established as the only authoritative issue institution.

Thus it came about that the Central Reserve Bank opened its business at Nanking in the beginning of January, last year, under the direct control of the Government. The decisive step, though most legitimate in its theoretical consideration, left much apprehension among those interested as to its proper functioning as an issue bank amidst the rampancy of the fapi even at the very seat of the Government.

It was anxiously desired that the new undertaking would turn out to be a powerful instrument for the rapid growth of the Government in all lines. In other words, its success or failure was a decisive factor in the development of the Government. Once coming into existence, the bank had to be so managed that all hampering forces in its way would be gradually eliminated. The most important thing at the outset of the bank's opening was the need of some technical device to force the circulation of its notes against the fapi.

### Raised to Par

In this connection, the government note was raised on a par with the fapi. The authorities intended, through this method, to show their magnanimous mind in allowing the hostile regime's money to have its share in the financial activities within the sphere of the legitimate regime and also to quicken the future growth of the new money by making it link with the fapi which was still enjoying a predominant position among the general public.

The Central Reserve Bank, since its inception up to around the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, gradually developed its activity. The circulation of its notes made such a rapid growth as any Chinese issue bank has never experienced. It was however during the same course of its growth that the linking between the bank's notes and the fapi at par began leaving undesirable traces on the notes. The endless falling of the price of the fapi was the reason.

Something had to be done to save the bank's notes from being affected by the fapi, the authorities thought. As far as the fapi was the legal money of the Chungking regime, however, the Nanking Government was helpless to do anything with it. Then again, the Chungking regime, now hard pressed with the need of having more war expenses, was recklessly engaged in issuing as much fapi as possible. This resulted in the devaluation of the fapi which was made worse by the successive war reverses of Chungking. The authorities of the Nanking Government began to plan the best method to cut the link between the Central Reserve Bank notes and the fapi, when the War of Greater East Asia broke out.

### War Shakes Chiang Money

The newly developed War soon undermined the Anglo-American financial background for the fapi. The Shanghai and Hongkong financial circles were heavily shaken. The fapi came to have no tangible support on which its value was to be maintained. This state of things stimulated the authorities of the National Government to set about on a decisive step for the preservation of its central-bank notes. Various means were considered by the authorities and the Japanese supporters of the Government jointly.

All conceivable plans for the maintenance of the bank's notes, however, should be met by many difficulties so far anticipated. First, the long-established influence of the fapi in such centers as Shanghai was so far-reaching and deep-rooted that the projected disconnection between that money and the bank notes would profoundly affect the native economic life. A great commotion would be inevitable among these people if the resolute step had been taken by the National Government. There was on the other hand a serious apprehension among the Japanese that the Chinese, after being much reconciled with the Japan-fostered peace move among them, would be estranged if once the intended radical monetary measure begin disturbing their economic activities. The result was a little hesitation on the part of the National Government in weaning their bank-notes from the fapi.

### Half-Way Severance Made

Then came March 9, this year, a half-way disconnection of the bank notes with the fapi by the Japanese authorities which announced that henceforth the price terms of the war notes would be set only in the notes of the Central Reserve Bank and that the fapi, though allowed to be priced in market quotations, would not be given the official price. The Central Reserve Bank, at the same time, arranged that they would cease accepting the fapi from their customers as deposits to be entered in terms of the bank's notes.

The new arrangements however brought on a little panic among the customers of the bank. As the bank announced its transitional way of continuing its exchange of the fapi into the bank's notes on condition one person could do this to the limit of ¥300 a day, the bank began to have on its hands an endless queue day and night.

The Bank then improved its method on March 23 declaring the exchange of fapi into its notes would cease hereafter. Instead it announced at the same time that the exchange would be continued at the street money-changers, not at par but in consideration of the premium asked for it at the street financiers. This led 100 yuan of the fapi to be changed into ¥77, which meant the practical discontinuance of exchange between the two legal tenders at par, which again was later legalized on March 31 by the National Government.

### Move Very Timely

This move was a very happy one in consideration of the possible fact that any further delay in the exchange at par of the two currencies would have brought in a very deplorable circumstance for the Nanking Government economic circles. The Central Reserve Bank's notes, if continued to be linked at par with the fast falling fapi, would have caused the skyrocketing of commodity prices in the wake of the bottomless lowering of the bank notes' price, which would be further worsened by Chiang Kai-shek's secret manipulation of the Shanghai money market by means of the rapidly falling price of the notes. There was much evidence to suspect such an underhand move on the side of Chungking at that time.

The renewed step, however, brought in a few undesirable things in its wake, among which the most conspicuous is the disappearance of the bank notes out of circulation.

The general public, now learning the real worth of the note far better than the accustomed fapi, managed to keep in their hands as much of the valuable paper-money as possible and spent only fapi in their purchase of daily necessities. The tendency was quite contrary to the Nanking authorities' intention to circulate the new money. They issued a new decree on June 1, this year, proclaiming that the exchange of fapi into the new money would be continued for some time in the pacified zones at the rate of ¥50 new notes against 100 yuan of the fapi.

### New Method Satisfying

The new method proceeded smoothly to the satisfaction of those keenly interested. Up to the end of June, the total amount of the exchanged fapi realized at various pacified localities reached about Y1,120,000,000. Though this theoretically required nearly Y600,000,000 of the new bank notes newly issued for the purpose, the real issuance was very little, because the large part of exchange was effected through the transfer of the exchanged sums to the deposit account on the spot.

After this large-scale exchange the National Government, as was previously contemplated, daringly ordered the wholesale prohibition of exchange between the fapi and its legal money. The new order came into effect on June 25 at Nanking and Shanghai and on July 30 at Chenkiang, Kiahsing and Hanchow, except the region north of the Yangtze River.

These financial measures so far briefly reviewed of course leaves something to be further perfected, but the merits thus far attained by the same move are noteworthy as has been already pointed out.

# LANDING ON KISKA ISLE DESCRIBED BY NAVY WRITER

A detailed and graphic account of the landing on Kiska Island in the Aleutians, the subsequent capture of American soldiers there and the first enemy air raid is given by Shinya Saito, a member of the Naval Press Corps. His account follows:

"We have just received the order to make our landing on Kiska Island, so we are going to effect it today in the face of the enemy forces," the company commander said tersely. The special blue jackets grimly tense with resolute determination to fulfil their mission, lined up on the deck, divided into various units to effect the landing. We three, of the Naval Press Corps, also lined up with them.

Not far distant from us we could see black shadows in the dim light which evidently were some islands. A thrill ran over me when I realized that these shadows were the Aleutians. At that very moment when the eyes of the whole world were being focussed on the ever changing situation in the South Seas, it was thrilling to know that our ship was cleaving its way through the North Seas over the raging billows and was gradually approaching the Aleutian Archipelago.

While our ship was pushing its way through the devilish seas in the North Pacific Ocean infested with angry waves and thick fogs, only once was I able to get a clear view of the blue sky. But this evening I found that the North Seas were unusually calm, and in the skies, stars seemed to be twinkling as they never did before, as though Providence was on our side.

Soon a number of boats to carry the vanguard units were lowered from our ship. Next, the boat we were to board was lowered. Together with the medical corps, we got into the third boat. As I was the last to jump into the boat I took my place at the stern. In the place of helmets we wore winter hats on our heads. However, the greater part of our bodies was exposed to the elements of Nature and the bleak cold of the North Seas was unbearable. But what delighted us was that we were able to get a clear view of the surface of the sea for quite a distance ahead of us. Looking back, we spotted the figures of a number of warships lying here and there.

Although we were coming closer and closer to the islands, no sound of firing was heard. Presently there was a signal disclosing that "We have succeeded in landing." This first landing was effected on June 7 at 10:29 p.m. I felt warm tears welling in my eyes.

By this time our boat had come close to the seashore, so I jumped out. About 15 feet from the shoreline I found an embankment which looked like a fortress. If machine-guns had been placed there, I thought, we would have been mopped up by the enemy forces. From this embankment I could see a vast stretch of dry grass reaching to the foot of the mountains far out in the distance. As I crouched flat on the dry grass I touched something which I thought was like an oar. "I wonder what it is?" I inquired. "It might be a fragment of the wreckage of some ship," replied one of my comrades. We looked at it closely under the dim light of the stars but could not make it out.

Presently we received an order from the headquarters to get there as quickly as possible. So we walked through the pathless tundra which was covered with nothing but dry grass spotted with swamps and marshes here and there. Finally we made the headquarters. To our great surprise, it had not taken us more than five minutes to get there.

The day was already breaking at 11:30 p.m. In the distance we heard the yelping sound of a fox. After crossing the tundra we entered the mountainous regions. We had to overcome many mountains and valleys during our march.

About an hour later we heard several sharp reports of a gun fired in the distance. The moment I heard the firing I thought the war had started, and I felt a thrill running over me. Presently a scout, who was marching ahead of us, returned to us and reported that two enemy war prisoners had been taken. Good thing, I thought. Shortly, two of the enemy soldiers were brought to us by our soldiers. One of them was about 40 years old, while the other about 30 years old. They were clad in jumpers and each sported a long brownish-red beard. One of them wore long knee-length rubber boots, while the other had on his head something which looked like a woolen night cap. They both looked as if they were fishermen. They seemed nervous and restless. Captain K asked them some questions, but they kept on saying "No", so we could not make them tell us anything. However, we immediately deduced that the enemy force was not very large. These two war prisoners wore pistol holsters but they did not have any pistols. They had probable thrown them away. I talked to them. According to what I was able to find out, the one who seemed to be about 40 years old was called Cofield and was a pharmacist who had been born in Portland, Oregon. His real age was 28. He appeared ruffled and bore an air of haughtiness. However, upon finding that he was younger than I, I felt that I was more of a man than him. The other who looked as if he was about 30 years old was called John McCandless, born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He was 20 years old and was a cook by occupation. Both of them had come from Dutch Harbor in December last year.

"How many people live on this island?"

"Ten."

"What is the name of the company you are working for?"

"It's not a company that we are working for, but the navy."

I was surprised when I heard this. By the way they were dressed, I had thought they were employees of some company engaged in raising fox.

"Do all ten of you belong to the navy?"

"Yes."

"Where are the other eight of you?"

"They fled into the fog, so we don't know where they are."

"Do you know that Japan and America are at war?"

"Yes, we know."

"Do you like war?"

"No, we don't."

"What do you think about the ground units of Japan?"

"They are very well equipped. We were surprised."

"Do you wish to return to America?"

"Of course!"

Five of the ten American soldiers, who all seemed to be weaklings, had come to the island in December last year, while the remaining five of them had come in May of this year. They were all single.

We reached a height from where we could command a view of Kiska Bay. From here to the coasts of the island there was a smooth hill, and where the hill formed a lowland, there were only six barracks.

Two of the six barracks were standing near the shore, while the remaining four of them stood near the foot of a mountain with a pond lying in between the two groups of barracks. There were some boats floating in the pond, making a very solitary scene.

The two barracks near the shore were used for housing the native inhabitants of the island who used to occupy them only during the hunting season. During the period between December and February of the following year, they used to come to the island to trap fox. The blue fox found on the island is said to be very expensive. The other four barracks were said to be those constructed by the American navy. They were painted in such a way as to be indistinct to aircraft.

I followed the men from the headquarters and entered one of these barracks. I found it to be the one used by the ten American soldiers. In the bedroom of this barrack I found the American magazine "Life" and on the wall there were pictures of Hollywood motion picture actresses. As soon as we entered the room an opened can of pineapple was found there. I was so thirsty that I gulped it down and I shall never forget its delicious flavor.

One of the barracks had been used for housing the American soldiers, while the remaining three had been used as a power house, telegraph office and work shop, respectively. The work shop was a building which looked like a hangar and its interior was spacious but contained only one bed in the corner. The telegraph office was used for sending telegraphic messages every day to Dutch Harbor to report on the meteorological conditions on the island.

The sleeping quarters of the American soldiers were divided into three separate rooms which were all luxuriously furnished. What surprised me was that there was an extraordinarily large-sized refrigerator in a cold place like the island. The refrigerator was filled with meat, while in the store room there were piles of canned foods. The stove installed there was a very expensive one operated mechanically. Besides, there was a flush toilet attached to the room. It appeared to me that America put more stress on housing facilities than on defensive installations. Even here, it is evident that America's view of life attaches preeminent importance to living conditions. The ratio between necessities of life and arms and ammunitions is just the opposite from what we are accustomed to.

I took some of the magazines scattered about in the room in my hands and found that most of them had been published after the current War of Greater East Asia had broken out, but what surprised me was that most of them bore the title, "How to Win a Girl's Love" or the like. Here again was evident the degradation of American culture. The only thing which I found tinted with wartime color was a magazine article with the caption, "How Did He Become a Sergeant?"

At night I could hear the radio broadcast from America. There was nothing but jazz.

The day following the capture of the two war prisoners, three more were discovered on the south-western coast of the island. And 4 or 5 days from this, four more of them put a handkerchief at the tip of a pole and surrendered.

It was in the evening when they came toward us to surrender.

Of the ten American soldiers, nine had already been taken prisoners. The remaining one must have died in the mountains after wandering about for some days.

Since McCandless had been taken prisoner first, we were more familiar with him than any others. He was a cook and the youngest of all. In other words, he was the lowest among them in rank, but was liked by all of the Americans. He was in charge of the stove. He was skilled in cooking and he often cooked beefsteaks and other delicious dishes for his comrades.

It was during the night of June 14. The five war prisoners, who had been captured up to the date, were to be sent to a certain place during the night. I happened to take the same launch in which McCandless and other four of the prisoners were being taken to the ship which was to transport them to the place. My purpose of going to the ship was to bring my manuscripts to it. They seemed to be taking it rather easy, declaring that it was going to be their first trip toward their home country.

After parting with the American prisoners, I went back to ... Maru on which I had my sleeping quarters. It was then already 11 p.m. So fatigued was I that I could not sleep that night, and about 2 a.m. I heard a loud noise. However, I thought the crew members had been called to get up for a drill, so I nonchalantly went to sleep. But later I found out to my great amazement that this was the noise made by the first aerial raid conducted by the American bombers.

At 8:30 a.m. when the bombers came over again, I heard the deafening sound made by our anti-aircraft guns. I immediately ran up to the deck and was surprised to find five enemy planes zooming close to our ship. The skies in the North Seas are usually covered with fog and mist, but on this day the skies were partially clear and we could see the enemy planes appear. In a formation consisting of five planes, the enemy bombers came diving toward the ... Maru. They seemed to be extremely close but in reality they were still quite far away. The anti-aircraft guns on each of the Japanese warships and others began spitting fire and soon the skies were filled with screens of smoke. It was an awesome spectacle. Of the five enemy planes, two suddenly disappeared into the clouds. The remaining three planes seemed to be approaching headlong toward us. Suddenly, one of those three planes, was ripped apart and was seen falling down. One of the shells had made a direct hit against the body of this plane. Its right wing caught fire and finally the plane spun earthward. Then another of the enemy planes was seen skimming close to the top of a mountain with a long tail of smoke trailing behind it. This plane was known afterward to have been made a forced landing on an islet near by. The enemy plane which was shot down by us was a Consolidated B-24 type in which was found eight fliers who had been instantly killed.

On the suitcase left in the wrecked plane was engraved the words, "Lieutenant Herbert, of the California March Field Army Thirtieth Bombing Squad." He evidently had been the commander of this enemy air force.

The enemy planes still stubbornly kept on raiding us. The velocity of the wind was 20 meters per hour. In the meantime it had begun to hail and the cold was bitter. We had least suspected that the enemy planes would come to raid us in this bad weather, but they had come just the same. Because of the inclement weather they could not see us clearly, so they kept on dropping bombs on us indiscriminately, regardless of the intense firing from our anti-aircraft guns.

Commander A watched the enemy planes and declared, "they seem to be daring because they're so near to their homeland."

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# 17th Century Revolt In Shimabara Retold

## Christians in Amakusa Shirked Paying Taxes, Resolved to Die Fighting

## TOMIOKA FORT ATTACKED

## Rebels Chose Youth Called Shirodaiyu as Their Commander

### Chapter III

### Tomioka Castle in Danger

When the people of Amakusa heard that Watanabe had been captured at Konoura, they perceived that their dark plots were known and that there was no way of escaping with their lives. Hereupon they consulted and resolved that, since they must die, they would wage a wakening war, and die fighting.

As a matter of course they did not pay their taxes, being entirely absorbed in their preparations for war. The Governor of the place, hearing this, desired to suppress the disorders; but, all the people being conspirators, he merely endangered his own person. He hastened to the castle of Tomioka and reported the condition of things.

The commander of the castle, Tobei Miwake, was alarmed, and prepared to send troops to the vicinity of Kamitsura to suppress them. Ten mounted men, sixty armed with guns and three hundred infantry, were ready to set out, when news came that the people of Kamitsura, Oyano, Chizuka, Zozoshia, and Yanaginoseto, had all joined the conspiracy, and were courageously preparing to receive and drive back the attacking party.

Since this was the case, the castle of Tomioka was clearly endangered, the attacking party was re-called, and hostages were seized in the surrounding villages, confined in Tomioka, and the whole proceedings reported to Karatsu. But Terazawa Hyogo-no-kami was in Yedo at the time, and while his retainers disputed among themselves, days passed away, and the conspirators of Amakusa became more numerous, committed depredations in various directions, killed those who resisted their solicitations, and usurped authority at pleasure; therefore all yielded to them.

Moreover, in Karatsu they continued disputing as to who should go to the aid of Tomioka, so that no conclusion could be reached. Hence they resolved to settle the matter by lot. The lot fell on Jirozaemon Okajima, Hichirozaemon Okajima, Hichirobei Sawaki, and Iyo Harada, and these were made commanders of an army of more than fifteen hundred men.

### Karatsu to the Aid

On the 5th of the 11th month they set sail from Karatsu. Though they hastened and were favored by a fair wind, yet, there being a distance of forty-eight ri to sail, they did not arrive at Tomioka in Amakusa till the night of the 7th of the same month. They went on shore from the boats and readjusted the girths of their horses, and prepared to march in the morning to Honto. They presented a very warlike appearance, as if they would stamp the whole evil race of conspirators to death.

On the morning of the 8th of the 11th month, soldiers from Karatsu left Tomioka and went to Honto. This Honto is five ri distant from Tomioka. The people of Honto and Shimako had, from the very first, united with the Christians of Kamitsura, but the people of Honto informed the soldiers from Karatsu that they (the people of Honto) had been frequently urged by the people of Kamitsura and Shimako to join the conspiracy, but had not yielded; and owing to their proximity to Tomioka the Christians had not yet attacked them.

They also advised them to send one or two hundred troops to Shimako and drive out the Christians, when those of Kamitsura would yield without resistance. This, it was said, was a strategy concocted between them and the people of Kamitsura, for the purpose of decoying some of the people from Karatsu into Shimako and there destroying them.

### Shimako

The soldiers of Terazawa did not perceive that they were deceived by the conspirators; and accordingly, on the 9th of the 11th month, Toemon Miwake being leader, he, together with Matsuzaemon Hayashi, Kojuro Hayashi, Sukezaemon Ono, Seizaemon Kunie, and fifteen or sixteen other mounted men, fifty armed with guns, and more than two hundred common troops, left Honto and came to Shimako.

As to this Shimako, on the south the mountains are irregular, and the peaks precipitous; on the north is a wide expanse of sea, from which innumerable waves roll in and break against the shore. On the east and west the paths were steep and winding, only sufficient for one man at a time. The distance from Shimako to Kamitsura was one ri and a half only, while the distance to Honto where the main body was encamped was four ri. Also in that distance was more than one ri of flooded ground, to cross which the time of the ebb of the tide had to be taken into consideration.

There was also a rumor that the conspirators were about to attack a place called Sumotanotachi, and twenty men armed with guns, under the command of Hichirozaemon Okajima and Gorozaemon Yamamoto were sent to its relief, and twenty men armed with guns, under Hichirobei Sawaki, were placed at a guard-house near the land flooded by the tide. The conspirators had already laid their plans to scatter the soldiers from Karatsu, by setting fire to houses in various places, and thus withdrawing companies of twenty or thirty each to various points and render the main body encamped at Honto as weak as possible.

### Leader Shirodaiyu

About this time the chief men of the eight thousand conspirators of Shimabara consulted together when one said: "That the soldiers have not gained any advantage over us in the recent conflicts is all owing to the protection which Deus affords us. Still, in the midst of a variety of opinions, it is difficult for us to have unity of action, and unless we elect a commander and obey his commands future success will be endangered. Let us therefore call Shirodaiyu Oyano and make him our leader."

To this all agreed, and sent a messenger to Amakusa who said to Shirodaiyu: "Though we recently, at the command of Deus, resolved to risk our lives for our religion, and have revolted against the laws of Japan and taken up arms against the soldiery, we have not yet met with defeat. Is not this because Saint Mary has defended us? Now, all our party, to the number of eight thousand, desire you to become their leader, and promise to obey your orders. Come speedily to this place and aid us with your advice."

Shirodaiyu, having heard, replied: "Though I am unworthy of the place, I am already regarded as having the ability of a commander, and five thousand men of Amakusa obey my commands, and are encamped at Oyano and Shikizu. Your resolution is admirable. To test its truth, I wish to see a paper containing the written oath of the leaders, and of the people, binding themselves to obey me."

Thereupon the Christians of Shimabara sent the document to Shirodaiyu, and he became commander of the villagers of Shimabara numbering 13,000 men, and called himself Oyano Shirodaiyu Tokisada. Shirodaiyu first went to Fukae-mura in Shimabara, for purposes of consultation, and a barren and unfrequented island which they named Consultation Island was fixed upon as the place of meeting.

When assembled Shirodaiyu said to them: "The two armies of Shimabara and Amakusa number together 13,000 men. Let this number be divided, and one part be stationed at Mogi-toge, and one part at Hibi-toge, and let messengers be sent to Nagasaki to gather recruits. If there are any who will not yield to the Christians, cut off the head of everyone, set fire to their houses, and offer these victims as a sacrifice to the God of War."

### Attack Planned

As those assembled were persons accustomed to obeying Shirodaiyu, they consented to do this. On the 13th of the 11th month, the conspirators of Kamitsura, having led the forces from Karatsu into Shimako, assembled and planned an attack.

The weather was unfavorable; still, notwithstanding this, the leader, Shirodaiyu Oyano, speedily embarked more than five thousand men in small boats, went over to Kamitsura, and sent a party to reconnoiter the position of the forces from Karatsu. These latter were preparing to attack Kamitsura the next morning. The reconnoitering party returned and reported the state of things.

Shirodaiyu, hearing this, said: "It is an old proverb that he who is beforehand controls others, while he who is behindhand is controlled by others. This being the case, we will begin the attack and decide the conflict."

(To Be Continued)

## Mythical Goblin Is Overcome by Polite Persons

**The Kappa, sometimes called Kawako, 'Child of the River' is a mythical goblin supposed to live in the rivers of Kyushu. It has the body of a tortoise, the limbs of a frog, and the head of a monkey, with a hollow at the top of its skull containing the fluid which gives it strength. This goblin attacks people and devours them; but it is said that if one bows low and is very polite when meeting it, it becomes very civil and in returning the bow spills the fluid from its head, which after a while so weakens it that it can hardly stand.**

"I am very happy to know that you people are so sincere," said Gopi Chand. "Kamal Dine is a fortunate man."

**This photo shows the wife and daughter of Ryuzo as they really are, at Yokohama. The kindly-faced woman behind the child is Ryuzo's wife, and her daughter is on her left. The others are actors who appeared in the film, "Chikai no Minato."**

# The Port of Promise

A short story adapted from the radio drama transmitted to India recently by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan

### Chapter One

### Meeting

Ryuzo, the bar-keeper, paused in the rain, a puckered frown on his face. The fierce patter of the rain on his paper unbrella had almost drowned the peculiar sound that he had heard; yet he knew that he had not been mistaken. Somebody, somewhere not far off, had groaned: somebody in mortal pain.

From the water-front came the shrill noise of a siren and the hooting of fog-horns. Ryuzo wondered dimly what fresh ship had come into port on such a stormy night. He peered into the darkness. Presently he heard the groan again. It sounded nearer this time.

The bar-keeper walked on and stopped under a street-light. Two figures loomed out of the darkness and staggered through the driving wind and rain towards him. One of them was hardly able to walk. He was almost writhing in agony, and his companion was supporting him with his arms round his shoulders.

As they entered the radius of light cast by the street-lamp Ryuzo noticed that they were wearing uniforms of the British Merchant Marine; but from their turbaned heads and dark, bearded faces, he knew at once that they were Indians.

"Kamal Dine, hold on to yourself," said the man who was supporting his companion, "it is only a few blocks more. Steady now."

Ryuzo stepped forward. "What is the matter?" he asked.

The Indians halted. The man who had first spoken peered into Ryuzo's face anxiously.

"Tell me," he said haltingly in broken Japanese, "where can I find a doctor. This man is sick. He is hot with fever."

The kindly heart of Ryuzo was touched. He threw away his umbrella and grasped the ailing Indian round the waist from the other side.

"Dr. Hotta's hospital is a short distance away," he said: "Let me help you take your friend there."

The three figures struggled through the storm, and after several minutes that seemed like hours they finally reached Dr. Hotta's hospital.

"Thank you very much," said the first Indian, "My name is Gopi Chand, and this is my friend Kamal Dine. We belong to the British freighter Naldira. We shall always remember your kindness."

"Don't mention it," said Ryuzo. "It is the nature of Japanese to be kind to people in trouble. Let me know how your friend progresses. My name is Ryuzo, and I own the bar just round the corner from the water-front."

### Chapter Two

### Friendship

The next day a tall Indian strode up the narrow street branching off from the main highway from the water-front, and after making some inquiries, he paused before a little shop which was almost hidden behind a huge sign-board splashed with the Japanese character for "Liquor." The bar itself was no bigger than the sign-board.

"Excuse me," said the Indian, standing before the threshold.

A middle-aged man appeared from the interior of the shop, his shirt sleeves rolled up to his elbows, and an apron flapping above his knees. The man was Ryuzo.

"Who is that? Ah, Gopi Chand. Come in. Come in."

Gopi Chand entered the bar, and bowed deeply before Ryuzo.

"Thank you very much for last night's kindness. I do not know how to express my gratitude. . ." He bowed several times, unable to express his thoughts in words.

Ryuzo waved aside his thanks. "That's all right. It was nothing. And how is your friend today."

"Kamal is now out of danger," said Gopi Chand

Ryuzo beamed. "That is good. I am glad I have been of some help."

"The doctor told me that Kamal would not be alive today if he had come a day late. It is you whom we have to thank. . ."

"Nonsense. It is the doctor who saved your friend's life." And Ryuzo waved aside his compliments.

"Come and have a drink," he invited. "It will do you good after last night's worry."

Sipping his glass of whisky, Gopi Chand told Ryuzo that he and Kamal were natives of Bengal, and that their homes were in the country near Chittagong on the mouth of the Gunga river, close to the Burmese border. Kamal had his parents and a sister waiting for him in India.

"But if you belong to a ship," said Ryuzo with a puzzled look. "why did you not consult the ship's doctor? It would surely have been more convenient than to struggle through that nasty storm."

Gopi Chand's eyes flashed. "British doctors never treat Indians decently," he exclaimed. "We are not human in the eyes of Englishmen!"

Ryuzo looked astonished, then indignant. "What unchivalrous treatment!" he exclaimed in anger.

Gopi Chand looked gratefully at the bar-keeper. He felt that he had found a friend. There was something about the kind, homely face of Ryuzo that inspired confidence.

"On each boat of the P.O. Line there are 120 Indians. They are all cooks and cabin boys. I told my friends about your kindness last night. They were very happy to know about you, and asked me that I should thank you for all of them."

Gopi Chand drew out an envelope from his pocket and clumsily extended it toward Ryuzo.

"All the friends of Kamal Dine asked me that I give this money to you. It is very little, but it is a token of our gratitude."

Ryuzo's face clouded. "That won't do," he said, and refused to take the proffered money.

"I fully appreciate your thought," he went on, as the Indian seemed reluctant to withdraw the envelope, "but I have not done anything with the thought of monetary returns. Kindness is something which comes from the heart, and if that kindness is appreciated, that alone is sufficient, and I am satisfied."

"But my friends would feel hurt," insisted the Indian, "so please take the money."

"No, I cannot. Dont press me too much or I will lose my temper."

The bar-keeper's face was flushed with anger.

Hot words seemed likely to ensue when the bar-keeper's wife interfered, and implored Gopi Chand to respect her husband's feelings. "There is no use insisting," she said, "because he is not going to accept it."

The Indian looked at the flushed face of Ryuzo. He noticed the troubled look on the wife's face.

He stood up and bowed. "Thank you, thank you," he said. "I understand Japanese feelings of kindness now. I am very happy to know you people are so sincere. Kamal Dine is a fortunate man."

Gopi Chand nodded, and slowly put the envelope back in his pocket.

### Chapter Three

### Departure

Several days later Gopi Chand called again at Ryuzo's house to ask a favor.

"The Naldira is sailing from Yokohama tomorrow, and my friend Kamal Dine is still a sick man. He is in no condition to sail with us."

Ryuzo nodded in sympathy.

"My friends and I can think of no one to whom to entrust Kamal in our absence, except you. It is an overwhelming favor if you will kindly consent to look after him until he is well enough to leave the hospital. Kamal is still young. He will be lonesome. Please look after him."

Ryuzo nodded again. "Don't worry," he said, "your friend is safe with me, and you and your friends can sail tomorrow with easy hearts."

"Thank you. Thank you," said Gopi Chand emotionally. "Kamal will not be lonesome now. My friends and I will not forget your kindness. We know Kamal will be safe in your hands."

His voice broke, and he bowed his head to hide his tears. The sound of ships' sirens came faintly to his ears as he grasped the bar-keeper's hand.

### Chapter Four

### The Patient

The Naldira sailed out of Yokohama, and Ryuzo kept his promise. For the following several weeks someone from his little family was always calling at the hospital to comfort the ailing Indian. Kamal Dine was treated like one of the family. Sometimes Ryuzo himself would go, and at other times he sent his daughter, Chieko. There was no racial barrier in the kindly attention given to the lone Indian by this humble Japanese family.

Today, in the quiet of the hospital ward, Chieko was comforting Kamal Dine.

"It must be terribly lonesome to be so far away from home," she said sympathetically. "The thought of your country must be a solace when you are ill and bed-ridden."

"Yes," said Kamal Dine.

"I am told your father and mother are both well."

"I have a sister too; she is 19 now. She must have grown into a big girl."

"Then you have not seen your folks for some time?"

"Not for years and years."

"But your ship goes to Calcutta, does it not?"

"It would take fully four days for me to go to my home and back to the ship, and I am not allowed to stay away for so long. Many times I have not been allowed to leave the boat even when we were in an Indian port."

"Why, you would forget your country staying away for so long!"

"Forget my country? Never! How can one ever forget the land that gave him birth? The longer one stays away from his country the greater is his thought for his home. I cannot but feel sorry for my India. . . ."

Kamal Dine closed his eyes, and went on reflectively. "Sometimes, as I sleep, I am startled by the familiar flute of the snake charmer, or again by the sacred song of the Sadeau. My country is filled with the tradition of the past. It is found in our architecture, in the temples, the towers and the shrines. But what good are these things of the past when they cannot bring back pride for the Indians today? The British do not permit us to wear shoes on board the ship. But we are kicked around with the shoes of the Englishmen. If this is not the depth of humiliation, what is?"

The young Indian's voice rose in his anger. The blood seemed to curdle and boil within him. Kamal Dine forgot he was a sick man, and spoke passionately of the oppression suffered by his people under the British.

### Chapter Five

### Re-Union

Several days later, Kamal Dine was finally well enough to leave the hospital. One of the first things he did was to call on Ryuzo and his little family. Kamal brought several Indians with him from the Yokohama branch office of the P.O. Line.

After each of them had thanked Ryuzo, his wife and Chieko, for the exceptional care given Kamal Dine, the Indians asked that they be allowed to cook a special Indian meal as a token of their appreciation.

That evening the bar-keeper and his family joined in the supper with Kamal Dine and his friends. It was a happy occasion as they ate, drank and sang to their hearts' content.

A week later the Naldira came to Yokohama again, and Gopi Chand, this time accompanied by several Indian seamen from the ship, joined Kamal Dine at the little bar.

There was much hilarity as the seamen affectionately addressed Ryuzo as "Papa" and his wife as "Mama." Joy reigned unrestrained. To these seamen, this little bar was their new-found haven, their paradise.

It was as they were singing and talking that an unlooked-for interruption came. Two men burst through the doorway. The noise of jollity stopped suddenly, and all stared at the two drunken British sailors.

The two sailors stood there leering at the happy group round the bar. Then one of them lurched forward.

"What bloody blackguards are these?" he spat. "This damned place is full of darkness, what, Bill?"

"This joint sure must be a branch of the Sultan's harem," said Bill thickly.

"Make way," shouted the first sailor, waving a hairy arm. "Make way, you black devils. Scatter out of here."

The two sailors tried to force their way into the bar. Ryuzo, his face red with anger, blocked their advance.

"This is not your place. Get out!" he roared into their faces. "The bar belongs to the Indian seamen and to no one else."

Something about Ryuzo's expression awed the two Britishers, and muttering under their breath, they straggled out of the shop.

Cheers rang out in the little bar after they had gone. The Indian seamen slapped Ryuzo on his back, and clasping his hand they begged him to make his bar an exclusive one for Indians. They pleaded also that he would enlarge the bar, so that all the other Indians might also come.

Ryuzo, touched by their appeal, promised them that when they next came to Yokohama, they would find the bar completely renovated.

After this, the Naldira made about three trips to Yokohama, and each time the Indians spent their shore-leave at Ryuzo's bar.

One night as the Indian seamen made merry over their jugs of beer, the shrill shriek of their ship's siren startled them.

### Chapter Six

### The Pledge

"What was that? It sounded like the Naldira."

"That was the Naldira all right. Wonder what's up."

Somebody thrust his head through the doorway. "All of you, go back to the ship. There's going to be some sort of action by the British Government against Japan. I just heard the orders from the Company. The ship is sailing tonight."

"What?" Gopi Chand stood up.

"It's true." The speaker withdrew his head.

"We've got to leave now," said one of the Indian seamen. "Good-bye Japan, and good-bye to our little bar. What a shame, Papa."

The hilarity was gone. All looked sad and dejected. Gopi Chand quietly approached Ryuzo.

"Something terrible has happened, Papa," he said. "The joy that was ours was too short-lived. Forgive us, Papa. We are to blame for making you spend so much money to enlarge this store."

Ryuzo shook his head with a smile. "Nothing can be done about it."

"Why is that the Indians are always denied their pleasure?" exclaimed Gopi Chand.

"It will be so as long as we are under the rule of the British," said one of his companions.

"India must have a will of its own!" said another.

"Independence!" shouted a third.

"Independence!" shouted all the Indians.

Gopi Chand grasped Ryuzo's hand. "Papa, we are sad in leaving Japan, but I feel confident that the future will bring good tidings. This economic blockade will mean only one thing, and that is war between England and Japan. Then will we Indians be able to rise in our cherished move for freedom."

Ryuzo nodded silently. And as the hushed group gathered round the bar-keeper, Ryuzo made a solemn promise. The pledge was that he would keep this bar intact until the day came when these Indians returned to Japan—this time as citizens of a Free and Independent India.

For some moments, no one dared say a word. Finally, Gopi Chand spoke in a choking voice.

"Thank you, Papa. Thank you, Mama. Thank you, Chieko-san. Please wait for us. We promise you that we will come back again. Yes, as free men of a free country. Remember, no matter where we may be, you folks will always be in our prayers."

Thus a pledge made by one Japanese to a group of young Indian seamen was sealed in honor. It was a binding pledge. And as Gopi Chand had predicted, Japan entered into a state of war against the oppression of Britain.

Ryuzo, the bar-keeper, passed to a better world in April of this year. But the widow and daughter have indicated that the pledge would be kept. The little bar near the water-front of Yokohama is quietly awaiting the day when voices will once again ring in laughter and joy. The Port of Promise awaits the Indians.

## 'Port of Promise' Based on Incident At Yokohama Port

**The short story on this page was cast into narrative form from the radio drama, "The Port of Promise," presented by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan and transmitted to India on the night of August 14. It was the first time that a drama was enacted on the air combining a Japanese conversational background with an Indian musical accompaniment and the narration in English. The drama was adapted from a current Japanese film, "Chikai no Minato," portraying an incident which took place near the wharves of Japan's principal port city, Yokohama.**

## The Moon's Voyage

**Prince Aki**

The Moon is a barque on the sea
of the skies,
Where stormy and grey the cloud-
billows arise.
Nor tempest, nor calm, her
serenity mars
As she glides on her way to the
groves of the stars!

## Willows

Now ere the rough caress
Of the Spring breeze has tangled
carelessly
The young green willows' slender
silken threads,
Now would I show them in their
fresh young grace
Unto my love!

## In Azuma

**(Manyoshu—8th Century)**

In Azuma
To grace the Imperial Reign
All gold the flowers grow
In Azuma.

# Little Known Method In Surgery is Miracle

## Men Suffering From Heavy Hemorrhage Can Live on Horse Blood

## CHICKEN BLOOD EFFECTIVE

## Discovery of Unique Transfusion Method Made Public In 1940

Can a man suffering from loss of blood live if the blood of a horse is transfused into his body? Medical science used to hold that when any large quantity of animal blood was transfused into the human body, the red corpuscles in the animal's blood tended to disintegrate in the human blood vessels, causing immediate death.

This long accepted theory of the world's greatest scientists was totally upset when Surgeon Colonel Saito of the Imperial Japanese Army succeeded in transfusing animal blood into human bodies to save the lives of many of our fighting men.

Medicine advances with war, and during the long years of strife since the Manchurian Incident, Japanese medical science has made unparalleled achievements. In surgical art, especially, Japan has come to be unexcelled, and has invented many surgical methods of unequalled brilliance hitherto unknown in the world.

Two years ago there was a great sensation in the medical world when Surgeon Colonel Saito submitted his "Transfusion of Heterogeneous Blood" to the meeting of the Army Field Medical and Pharmaceutical Research Society, March 29-31.

The Colonel's experiment dealt with the transfusion of animal blood into the human body. Blood transfusion was first discovered as an epochal treatment for cases where extreme loss of blood had occurred, during the first World War. Hitherto, however, it was believed that the blood transfused must be human blood and of the same type as that of the patient's.

Colonel Saito's researches, however, proved to an astounded world that it was possible to transfuse animal blood into the human body without any fatal effects. The animals used for the transfusion blood were horses, goats, dogs, and rabbits, but even chickens were put to service in some cases.

Into the blood from the above sources was added citric acid to prevent coagulation, and this was transfused by the ordinary methods into patients suffering from a [illegible] loss of blood.

It was reported that in cases where the loss of blood was very high, as much as 1,000 cc. was injected at one time, and in 23 cases in which this measure was taken not one resulted in failure; what is more, 5 of the above cases, through loss of from 1,200 to 2,500 cc. of blood were already bordering on death at the time of the treatment.

These were looked upon as absolutely hopeless cases when through the method devised by Colonel Saito a large quantity of horse blood was transfused into them.

Like a miraculous revival the symptoms of cyanosis rapidly disappeared and little by little signs of life returned, and their pulses began to beat with growing vigor.

Furthermore, it was reported that patients who were on the verge of dying were revived sufficiently when thus treated to regain consciousness as if waking from a hypnotic trance, and to begin conversing soon after.

Thus through the epic epochal discovery by Colonel Saito the transfusion of animal blood into the human body, which had been regarded as impossible in the past, became a possibility for the benefit of humanity.

The following points may be noted in this revolutionary method:

1. In general when animal blood is transfused, a certain definite reaction is provoked.
2. This reaction is positively not one preluding a mortal stroke as hitherto surmised.
3. After transfusion, the hematin and the red corpuscles in the patient's blood increase markedly.
4. To patients about to die from severe hemorrhage, a heavy dose of animal blood transfusion will save their lives.

Thus a deep-rooted belief in the medical world was overturned, and through actual accomplishment a revolution in the field of blood transfusion was effected.

This novel method when used on the battlefield is bound to realize numerous undreamed-of miracles in surgery. At this very moment many valuable lives are being saved through it at the front.

---

On all the heights of Michinoku
glow
The glittering blooms.
Imperial eyes might deign
To glance upon the precious flow
ers that grow
In Azuma!

# U.S. DOOMED TO END IN ACUTE INFLATION

## Over-Confidence of America in Power of Materials Will Lead To Sad Disillusionment

To all intents and purpose, the Washington Government is now busying itself to the extreme on the problem of how to check currency inflation which has come to manifest itself at a quick tempo. In a memoir published in March of last year, Prof. John T. Madden of New York University, while admitting the existence of basic monetary conditions for creating currency inflation, claimed that from a commodity point of view, the great productive capacity of America constituted a powerful factor for the prevention of inflation from developing and that the Government had pertinent and effective measures in store for checking it.

In an article contributed to the magazine "Economist" Prof. Tsukumo Shionoya of the Yokohama College of Commerce, after disproving Prof. Madden's claims, points out that the over-confidence in material resources on the part of America will finally end in vicious inflation. His article in substance follows:

As the basic conditions for giving rise to currency inflation in America, Prof. Madden quoted the huge specie holdings, existence of surplus reserves for payment, consistent increases in bank deposits and the rapidly expanding deficit finance of the Government. Of all these, the most responsible for creating currency inflation is the increased issues of deficit bonds to meet the sudden rise in national defense expenditure. For the year 1941, which represented the first year of the national defense program, the deficit was $5,100,000,000, while for 1942 it was estimated at $12,800,000,000 and for 1943 at $35,000,000,000.

**Banks Underwrite Half**

This meant that an equivalent amount of deficit bonds was to be issued. About half of the total amount of these bonds is underwritten by the banks. It is true that the digestion of public loans by the banks is partly done by means of deposits which represent the voluntary savings on the part of the people, but it more largely depends upon credit inflation of the banks. In other words, although the American banks have accumulated huge surplus reserves for payment as a result of the inflow of a large amount of gold, they are after all idle funds which constitute a potential factor for currency and credit inflation, and the underwriting of public bonds by the banks is made possible through mobilization of such huge idle funds.

On the other hand, study of the trend of increase in bank deposits in America since the enforcement of the national defense program shows that it is demand deposits which have been registering a most remarkable increase and that the rate of increase of time deposits or savings deposits is much lower. For example, as far as the associated banks were concerned, during the period from June 1940 to June 1941, while the national loan holdings increased by 23 per cent, demand deposits and time deposits showed increases of only 18 per cent and 4 per cent respectively. This is certainly a clear sign of inflation.

**Was in Favorable Position**

Even though the increased issue of public loans accompanied by purchasing power gives birth to currency and craft inflation, there would be no trouble if productive capacity can meet the situation. There is no gain-saying the fact that when the national defense program was originally put in motion America was in a favorable position, because the program was started upon rich material resources and abundant idle productive power. At that time America had several million persons out of work, but by June of last year, the number of the unemployed was reduced to two million. This number represented the inevitable unemployment caused by friction, and in reality there was by that time no labor available for the industries.

The opening of the War of Greater East Asia necessitated an expansion in the scale of the national defense program, which is causing America to suffer most severely from the absolute shortage of labor. Under the circumstances, even though America may have some stocks of materials on hand, it does not serve to help her to any extent, and restriction on civilian production must willynilly be faced. In this way, contrary to the prediction of Prof. Madden, the basic conditions for inflation are fast taking shape in the line of commodities also.

**Price Policy Fails**

Of all the counter-measures against inflation, including the adoption of a commodity-price policy, increased taxation, issuance of national defense bonds, etc., the commodity-price policy proved most ineffective. After the enforcement of the maximum price system in February of last year, essential and urgent commodities on which the maximum prices were fixed were increased in number in rapid succession, which certainly served to peg the prices on important commodities directly related to the munitions industry.

Primarily, however, this system was based on an administrative order of the President and its legal foundation was not necessarily strong. The rejection of the maximum price by the Chrysler Company was caused on this score. Thus it was necessary for the Government to present the commodity-price control bill to Congress in August of last year, but it was only in January of this year that the bill was finally adopted after many complications in the course of its deliberation.

As explained above, the anti-inflation policy of America, at least prior to the opening of the War of Greater East Asia, was empty of substance despite the enthusiasm with which the Washington Government attempted to push it forward. As the War of Greater East Asia was an unexpectedly severe shock to America, so the rapid expansion of the national defense program which it demanded brought the inflation crisis into evidence with alarming suddenness, which forced the Government to make frantic efforts in utter consternation at devising counter-measures.

**In State of Frenzy**

On the other hand, however, we are told that the American people are in a state of frenzy under an inflation boom. In his message to Congress, President Roosevelt stated that although the cost of living in America had shown an increase of 15 per cent since 1939, it was the government's intention to see that no further rise would take place so that the present standard of living might be maintained. This, however, does not mean that the actual standard of living should remain as it is at present.

Calculating on the basis of national dividend, their standard of life ought to be cut down to that obtained during period of depression around 1932 to 1934. Their attitude, as if they are enjoying the increase of incomes resulting from currency inflation, is quite ridiculous.

In any case, it would seem that America is overestimating her own power. The twisted propaganda by the American Government regarding their defeats in the War of Greater East Asia goes a long way toward having the people entertain too much optimism. Intoxicated by unprecedented prosperity which visited America about 1920, no one at that time could foresee that it would end in the miserable panic of 1929. In connection with the present wartime economy in America, who can say with any degree of assurance that their over-confidence in the power of material resources will not resolve itself into the sorrow of disillusion on the advent of vicious inflation?

## Yields Steel—and Fertilizer

Shown is a section of a plant where steel is being produced by the phosphatic Bessemer process. By this process both steel and phosphate are obtained, one to destroy the enemy and the other to feed the soil. About 80 years ago at Sebastopol, which was occupied by the German-Rumanian forces on July 1 this year, the Crimean War was fought between the Russians and the Anglo-French-Turk allied forces. Sir Henry Bessemer, English engineer, who was then supplying cannon and other arms to the allies, hit upon an epoch-making process for producing steel rapidly and in large quantities. The crucible furnace then in use could only turn out small quantities at high cost. The process invented by Sir Henry is to manufacture steel from cast iron by burning out carbon and other impurities through the agency of a blast of air which is forced through the molten metal, the blowing being continued until all the carbon is removed and the desired proportion is restored, together with manganese, by adding ferromanganese or spielgeleisen. By this means scores of tons of steel can be produced within a dozen minutes. An improvement by which the phosphorus in the steel, which cannot be removed by the Bessemer process, is extracted by the Thomas process. For this a furnace lined with the basic material, such as magnesite, dolomite, lime or iron oxide is used. As iron ore containing phosphorus is mined in great abundance in Germany, the Thomas process is widely employed there. By blowing after adding lime, the phosphorus is turned into phosphate of lime, which is found in the steel slag. As the steel slag contains phosphate, it is a valuable fertilizer. Germany avails of more than 2,000,000 tons of this Thomas fertilizer.

## *Vignettes of Bushido in Action*

(Continued from Page 6)

cide.

Yodogimi, as her mother, Lady Katsuiye, had done years before, remained with her son in Osaka Castle, and, though not a samurai, died a samurai's death, together with some thirty remaining faithful men and women.

### Will Issue Debentures

The Manchuria Industrial Development Company will issue its 16th debentures totaling ¥35,000,000 with the guarantee of the State Government of Manchoukuo on September 25, it was announced by the Industrial Bank of Japan yesterday. The proposed debentures will carry an interest rate of 4.3 per cent per annum. The industrial bank also announced the flotation of 81st debentures aggregating ¥30,000,000 by the Oriental Development Company on September 25 at an interest rate of 4.3 per cent.

### To Head Hemp Body

Sumi Shikano, President of the Japan Crude Hemp Company, was recommended by the Commerce and Industry Ministry today as President of the Hemp Control Association. The Association will be created in the near future as an exclusive control organ over the production and distribution of hemp, jute, flax and like fibres in Japan.

### To Erect Power Plants

To cope with the increasing demand for power as a result of the stepped-up wartime industry, the Japan Power Generation and Transmission Company has decided to erect two giant steam power plants in the Kansai, it was revealed. According to present plans the plants will be constructed at Osaka and Sakai by 1945.

# P.I. LIGHT INDUSTRIES BEING STRENGTHENED

## Japanese Authorities Taking Measures to Push Forward Development of Plants

Strenuous efforts are being exercised by the Japanese military administration authorities in the Philippine Islands to strengthen the foundation of the light industries in that country which, on account of the selfish trade policy of the United States, have been left in a primitive stage of development, says the Domei correspondent at Manila.

In the first place, measures will be taken to strengthen the paper manufacturing industry on the Islands. Due to the suspension of activities by the paper mill on Negros Island which is the only paper plant throughout the Philippines, the stocks of paper in the country is steadily running low.

The Japanese authorities concerned, therefore, are considering to put the mill into operation, while making preparations to establish a few more mills in other industrial centers. In case of necessity, idle equipment at various paper mills in Japan Proper may to transferred to the industrial centers of the Philippine Islands where they are to be installed in the mills to be newly set up in various parts of the islands.

Preparations are in progress also for the installation of new equipment, or for expansion of the existing equipment in the soya and bean paste manufactories in Davao and other places in order to meet the demand for them by the Japanese residents in the country.

The supply of gunny bags on the islands is not sufficient to meet the demands of cultivators of rice and other agricultural products. In order to increase the supply, the Japanese authorities concerned are going to start the production of gunny bags using the equipment left behind at the quay of Manila. The equipment is now under installation at the Manila Factory of the National Development Company, where the manufacture of gunny bags will soon be started.

The self supply of raw cotton in the Philippines, in view of the present state of the cotton growing industry in the country, is not possible for the time being at least. The spindles in use in the country belong mostly to the National Development Company. The Philippine Cotton Mill has also a number of spindles. But, the equipment of this mill is obsolete and cannot be of much use in the future. The Japanese military administration authorities planning to enrich the supply of cotton goods by increasing the number of spindles in harness on the islands and through utilization of the raw cotton produced on the islands, ramie and old cotton. In the meantime, economy will be exercised in the consumption of all cotton goods on the islands in order to adjust the situation relative to demand and supply.

# SHANGHAI TRADERS WARNED AGAINST PRICE VIOLATION

## S.M.C. Says Non-Conformation To Notification Will Bring Severe Penalties

A blunt warning that violations of the notification regarding the control of commodity prices by Shanghai merchants will bring severe penalties was issued in a statement made public Monday by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The statement pointed out that notifications were issued by the Municipal Council on June 15 and June 30 on the control of commodity prices in order to make secure the living of the people.

Authorities of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the statement went on, will deal severely with merchants who fail to understand the purpose of the notification and menace the lives of the people in violation of the conditions set forth in the notification.

The Council's statement also referred to the statements issued by the Japanese Army and Navy authorities regarding the notification. It further voiced the hope that all merchants, obeying the intentions of the authorities, will make every effort not to violate the regulations.

### Old Fapi Prohibited

Circulation of old fapi in Canton Province has been prohibited, effective today, it was announced jointly by the Canton Provincial Financial Board, a subcommittee of the Fapi Adjustment Council and a special office of the Finance Ministry of the National Government of China in Canton. The prohibition declares also that possession of old fapi between September 1 and 15 shall not be unlawful, provided that the notes are not used, but that their possession after September 15 will be unlawful within the jurisdiction of the Canton Provincial Government.

## *2nd Manchou Program Calls for Settlement By Million Japanese*

**A draft schedule for the second five-year plan for the development of resources in Manchoukuo has been adopted as a result of conferences held between Japanese and Manchoukuo authorities, it was announced by the Board of Information Tuesday afternoon. According to the program, 220,000 Japanese families are to be sent to Manchoukuo and 150,000 unmarried settlers to migrate within the same period to undertake agricultural development of that country for five years beginning this year. The schedule also includes adjustments of the training institutions for settlers, canvassing for settlers and establishment of various facilities in Manchoukuo for the welfare of the settlers. The authorities intend to bring about closer friendship between the peoples of Manchoukuo and Japan through personal as well as agricultural contact between them.**

# IRON WANT RETARDS U.S. PRODUCTIVITY

## Many Plants Compelled to Cease Operation—Washington Seriously Concerned

"It is evident that the Washington authorities are not a little concerned over the retarding of their productivity increase program for wartime requirements due to the growing shortage of iron and steel in their country, and Time, a well-known American periodical, has gone so far as to assert that the scanty supplies of iron and steel spells to the nation a disgrace more conspicuous than its defeats in the war," says an article in the latest number of the Oriental Economist, reviewing the adverse situation America has been driven to through the ever-dwindling supplies of iron and steel in the same country.

The article in substance follows:

"The shortage of iron and steel is by no means a new topic. The fact is, an acute shortage has been experienced for the last five or six months, although it was way back in the summer of 1940, that the shortage of these all-important materials gave rise to popular complaints. About this time the New Deal faction, headed by Leon Henderson, warned the nation against the prospective shortage of iron and emphasizing the need for enlarging facilities for a marked increase in the production of iron.

**Submits First Report**

"No longer able to ignore this agitation on the part of his followers, President Franklin D. Roosevelt entrusted the then U. S. Defense Adviser Dunn with the mission of investigating into the details of production and relations between suppliers and consumers, and it was on February 19, 1941 that the U.S. defense adviser submitted his first report, saying that there was 'no room' for worrying about a shortage of iron. At the same time, he declared that the existing equipment was enough for turning out a sufficient quantity of iron and steel, and thus it was that President Roosevelt, too, came to entertain an optimistic outlook in this respect.

"Due, however, to the subsequent change involving her international relations, the American Government realized for the first time the immediate need for an expansion of its armaments, and critics insisted on the need for boosting the production of iron. Immediately the Defense Adviser prepared a second report as to the relations between suppliers and consumers of iron and steel, and concluded that the basic capacity of iron and steel production should be raised by 102.5 per cent so as to complete the United States' armament expansion program. At the same time, he declared that the replenishment of iron and supplies could be better effected by restricting consumption by private individuals rather than by enlarging productive facilities.

**Big Naval Losses**

Meanwhile there broke out the War of Greater East Asia, and America sustained tremendous losses of her naval forces. Wide awake to these losses, the American Government was prompted to execute her armament expansion program on a gigantic scale, and there arose a colossal demand for iron and steel. But the poor system of restrictions on consumption by private individuals and the shortage already felt in iron and steel combined to make it impossible for various mills to operate full blast. As a matter of fact, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation had to restrict its operation by 20 per cent through shortage of scrap iron, and, according to the latest information on hand, the Higgins Shipbuilding Yard was compelled to cancel its contracts with the Government for a fleet of 200 vessels of undetermined types for want of iron and steel.

"The shortage of iron and steel is equally felt in and around Detroit. The Chevrolet plant has been obliged to close its workshops turning out gear wheels and chassis.

**Cuts Lease-Lend Quota**

"The dire want of iron and steel nowadays felt in America can be best explained by the fact that the iron and steel quota covered by the Lease-Lend Bill has been curtailed to the extent of 50 per cent and that the Washington Authorities are reportedly uneasy lest the newly-built factories should be unable to begin operation for several months through shortage of iron and steel supplies.

"It was under these circumstances that the American Government placed a ban, effective April 7 this year, on private consumption of iron and steel, for use in electric fittings, flashlights, lamps, doors, window sills and window fittings, sign boards, razors, safes, etc. On the following day, April 8, Donald M. Nelson, Director of the National War Production Board, published a long list of articles made of iron and tin, numbering 100 in kind whose production was forbidden on and after May 1, sheerly to restrict the popular consumption of iron and tin.

"On May 4, another ban was placed on the production of more than 400 articles, including bath tubs, fountain pens, typewriters, bicycle parts, mail posts and a large variety of machines and tools for private use, this ban being in force, however, for only three months beginning May 4.

"Despite the drastic measures taken up in succession, the iron and steel situation in America has shown no signs of improvements. To be more explicit, Mr. Nelson frankly gave expression to his views, saying that the materials now obtainable are barely sufficient to keep the existing mills in operation. At the same time, a leading engineer in the service of the National War Production Board declared, 'I suggest the demolition of the half-built buildings so as to make up for the shortage of materials.'"

# REMARKABLE JUMPS SCORED BY SHARES

## Most Listed Wares Register Gains—Brisk Activity Marks Spot Market

Reflecting the resistant tone toward the close of the Wednesday session, the Tokyo Stock Exchange staged a broad recovery yesterday.

In the long-term section, for example, nearly all classifications of the listed wares recorded spirited comebacks. As a matter of fact, Niigata Iron Works rallied ¥3.40, its new ¥3.00, Toyo Bearing, Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial and Asahi Glass ¥2.80 each, Hakodate Shipbuilding ¥2.30, Mitsubishi Machinery ¥2.90, Japan Piston ¥2.40, and Japan Carbon ¥2.00.

The short-term section was comparatively quiet with the exception, however, of Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial which registered a sharp gain of ¥2.80.

The spot market was as brisk as the long-term section. Mitsubishi Concern, new scored a remarkable jump of ¥4.00 at one bound, whereas Mitsubishi Trading, old and new, Mitsubishi Steel, old and new bounced up around ¥1.70 each, and Kobayashi Mining ¥1.50.

Yesterday's closing prices of the prime issues in the short-term section were: Tokyo Stock Exchange, new ¥132.20, N.Y.K. ¥109.70, its new ¥92.90, Kanebo Spinning, new ¥100.10, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥84.70, S.M.R. ¥73.80 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥90.10.

**Long-Term Market**

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

**First Section**

| | Clos. | | Oct. | Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fuji Spinning (50) | 72.8 | u1.3 | 73.3 | 73.9 |
| Do. new (25) | 43.3 | u1.1 | 43.5 | 43.9 |
| Kanebo Spinning (50) | 153.3 | u1.8 | .... | .... |
| Do. new (25) | 101.2 | u1.4 | 102.1 | 102.4 |
| Tei'ku Rayon n. (37½) | 106.6 | d .9 | 86.7 | 86.3 |

**Second Section**

| | Clos. | | Oct. | Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. K. (50) | 109.9 | u1.6 | .... | 110.1 |
| Do. new (37½) | | u1.6 | 94.1 | 93.2 |
| O. S. K. (50) | 97.5 | u .9 | 97.9 | 98.0 |
| Ishikawajima S.B. (50) | 85.3 | u1.3 | .... | 86.4 |
| Uraga Dock (50) | 91.2 | u1.2 | 91.2 | 91.9 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy (50) | 90.3 | u2.8 | 90.9 | 91.8 |
| Hitachi Works (50) | | | 77.5 | .... |

**Third Section**

| | Clos. | | Oct. | Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. M. R. | 73.7 | u1.0 | .... | .... |
| Do. new | 40.3 | d .3 | .... | 50.9 |
| Ikegai Automobile Ind. | 68.1 | u .5 | .... | 68.9 |
| Toyo Ball-Bearing | 93.9 | u2.5 | 94.1 | 95.9 |
| Japan Nickel | 44.8 | u .1 | 44.1 | .... |
| Japan Piston Ring | 91.4 | u1.6 | 91.8 | 92.9 |
| Furukawa Industry | 99.5 | u1.7 | 100.1 | 100.6 |
| Mitsubishi Machinery | 146.1 | u2.2 | 146.0 | 145.4 |
| Japan Carbon | .... | u2.0 | 91.3 | .... |
| Japan Fat | 68.2 | u .1 | 69.0 | 69.2 |

**Government Bonds**

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kogo 5% | 107.70 | 107.70 | 107.70 | 107.70 |
| Second 5% | 107.65 | 107.65 | 107.65 | 107.65 |
| First 4% | 103.25 | 103.25 | 103.25 | 103.25 |

**Short-Term Market**

Short-term prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

| | Open | High | Low | Clos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Stock. new | 132.0 | 132.3 | 132.0 | 132.2 |
| N. Y. K. old | 109.5 | 109.7 | 109.3 | 109.7 |
| Do. new | 92.5 | 93.0 | 92.7 | 92.9 |
| Kanebo Spinning | 152.5 | 153.3 | 152.5 | .... |
| Do. new | 100.5 | 100.6 | 100.3 | 100.1 |
| Teikoku Rayon. n | 85.7 | 85.9 | 85.4 | 85.7 |
| Osaka Stock. new | 71.0 | 71.4 | 71.0 | 71.1 |

## *Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities*

**Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:**

| | | Comp. with prev. day |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term | 132.2 | + .10 |
| N.Y.K., new, short-term | 92.9 | + .30 |
| Kanebo Spinning, new, short-term | 100.1 | — .39 |
| Government bond, Kogo 5s | 107.70 | — .05 |

# FLOTATION OF BONDS IN AUGUST REVEALED

## Industrial Bank Returns Show ¥1,104,000,000 Were Absorbed Last Month

The flotation of Government bonds and corporation debentures during August totalled ¥1,104,000,000, representing a decrease of ¥721,000,000 as compared with the July flotation, according to the Industrial Bank of Japan returns on bond absorption.

Of the total flotation, ¥385,000,000 worth of bonds and debentures were opened for public subscription while the remaining were either underwritten by the Bank of Japan and other banking organizations or purchased by Government offices, the bank report revealed.

The sharp increase of bonds and debentures concerned with Manchoukuo was particularly noteworthy in the August flotation, according to the bank report.

Details follow:

**August Flotation of Bonds and Debentures**
(In ¥1,000)

| | | Compared with | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | August, 1942 | July, 1942 | August, 1941 |
| Gov't bonds | 600.000 | d733.016 | d 6.436 |
| Local bonds | 3.419 | d 1.166 | u 1.883 |
| Savings and patriotic b'ds | ... | d187.500 | ... |
| Bank deb'tures | 173.007 | u 48.047 | u 27.805 |
| Corporat'n | 170.000 | u 58.510 | u 26.500 |
| Manchurian bd. and deb'tures | 158.000 | u143.500 | u118.500 |
| Chinese bonds and deb'tures | ... | d 50.000 | ... |
| Total | 1.104.026 | d721.624 | d168.250 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Japan Steel Tube. | 68.0 | 68.1 | 67.2 | 67.5 |
| Japan Oil | 78.2 | 78.3 | 78.1 | 78.2 |
| S. M. Railway | 73.7 | .... | .... | 73.8 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy. | 89.4 | 90.1 | .... | 90.1 |
| Hitachi Works | .... | 78.1 | .... | 78.1 |
| Japan Mining | 58.2 | 58.0 | .... | 57.8 |
| Manchuria Ind. | 58.1 | 58.0 | .... | 58.1 |

# OPENS BRANCHES IN P.I.

## Taiwan Bank Sets Up Two Local Offices at Cebu and Bocolod

In order to cope with the increasing number of monetary transactions in the vicinity of Manila due to the complete return of peace and order, the Bank of Taiwan has opened two local branches at Cebu on Cebu Island, and at Bocolod on Negros Island.

The two new local branches started business under the supervision of the Manila Branch of the Bank of Taiwan on August 26.

Preparations are also under way for the opening of a branch office at Baguio, Luzon Island.

### Nanking to Develop Coal

The Executive Yuan of the National Government here today approved the draft of a law calling for the establishment of a coal mining corporation to develop the coal deposits at Mantowshan in Kuichihhsien, Anhwei Province.

### Bill Clearings

September 3
(In ¥1,000)

| | Tokyo | Osaka |
|---|---|---|
| Bills Cleared | 219.384 | 116.046 |
| Balance | 28.822 | 13.827 |

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1942

## The Axis' War Prospects

The European war has just entered its fourth year while the China Affair, which is now merged in the War of Greater East Asia, has been going on for over five years already, but in each case the conflict is actually being pushed with increasing vehemence with no prospect of its speedy termination. Indeed, there is every indication of the war being drawn out over a considerable period. When they take stock of what has happened during the past war years, however, the Axis Powers will find that they have no special cause for dissatisfaction. Fortune has invariably smiled on their arms. If the brilliant successes so far achieved are followed up with unflagging energy and indomitable courage, their position will, no doubt, go on improving until final victory crowns their efforts.

The opening of hostilities between Germany and the Soviet Union in June last year and the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia in December last year changed the aspects and character of the war considerably. Japan's declaration of war against the United States and Britain consequent on the failure of all her earnest efforts in her negotiations with the United States to prevent the war from spreading to this part of the world greatly extended the scope of the conflict with the result that it assumed every aspect of a world war.

At the beginning of the hostilities in Europe and in East Asia, the Axis Powers were clearly "Have-nots" and the Allies "Haves," but this distinction does not hold good any longer. The Allies used to form a very low estimate of the economic strength of the Axis camp, themselves pinning high hopes to their own economic powers. They were firmly persuaded that in the economic phase of the war which will be vital to the issue of the present world conflict they were clearly at an advantage over the Axis and that consequently their final victory was a foregone conclusion. "He laughs best who laughs last," they thought, and they remained wedded to the belief that the longer the war lasted, the brighter their chances of victory would grow. The course of war events has gradually shaken this Allied faith, however, for in Europe Germany has got possession of regions rich in material resources as the result of her successful campaigns on many fronts, and now she is in hopes of getting hold of vast oil resources in the Caucasus. Prince Eugene of Savoy once asserted that the three major requirements of war were money, money and money, but if he were alive now, he might claim with equal justice that the major requirements of the present war are oil, oil and still more oil. During the last World War, M. Clemenceau, the then French Premier, declared that one drop of oil was worth one drop of blood. If oil was so valuable then, its worth has increased much more in the present war in which aircraft and tanks are finding very extensive use as most cogent weapons of attack.

Japan's position as regards the supply of war materials including oil has also improved exceedingly since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States, Britain and other countries in the Allied camp left nothing undone in order to reduce Japan to as helpless a state as possible. Besides banning exports to Japan from their own countries, they did their best to cause other countries to suspend the exports of materials to Japan on one pretext or another. The so-called ABCD encirclement of Japan was then complete. Meanwhile, the American Government, backed by this rigorous economic pressure, attempted to force impossible terms on Japan in the Washington negotiations. Japan's patience finally became exhausted and she was obliged to have recourse to arms as the last resort. Once Japan joined the war, events moved very swiftly in Greater East Asia and the ABCD encirclement was broken in a short time, Japan's sway having been established successively over the extensive areas of Malaya, the East Indies, the Philippines and Burma. Japan is now in a position to utilize all the vital war materials which these Southern Regions produce abundantly, while, on the other hand, the United States, Britain and other countries of the Allied camp are cut off completely from these supplies. In a word, Japan has turned the tables on the Allies.

In this way, the Axis Powers have, in a manner, become "Haves." Assured of plentiful supplies of war materials, they need not fear the prolongation of the conflict. Their economic position stands to grow stronger as peace and order is more firmly established in the occupied areas and the work of developing natural resources is pushed forward energetically. On the contrary, cut off as they are from many of vital war supplies to which they used to have free access, the Allies are destined to suffer the more, the longer the war becomes drawn out. A marked change has thus come over the relative positions of the opposing camps. Naturally conceited though they are, the Allied peoples are gradually being awakened to the growing gravity of the situation confronting them. According to a late telegram, pessimism runs through the British press in its comment on the prevailing war situation. The Sunday Express, it is reported, is so despondent that it declares that the time has come for the British to call on Divine aid to see them through the crisis. It is generally held in Britain that the coming year will prove the most fateful year in the history of the world.

Britain may well be despondent in her present wretched situation, for turn which way she may, she will find that the situation that meets her eyes is decidedly gloomy. If her position was bad before, it has become much worse since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. She has seen her influence driven completely out of Greater East Asia and she now finds India in a ferment. Her control over Egypt is in jeopardy and her command of the Mediterranean is practically gone. Nor is her position in West Asia secure. There are also many factors which render her domestic situation positively unstable. Above all, the shortage of shipping space which is growing daily more disastrous is undoubtedly working serious havoc with the food situation in Britain.

The Americans are not yet so depressed as their British comrades-in-arms because they have not tasted the bitters of war as thoroughly and also because they are misled by spurious propaganda of victory deliberately let loose by their authorities from time to time. As the truth comes out, as it must, however, the gravity of the situation will more forcibly be borne in upon the American minds. At any rate, the plight of Britain is the plight of the Allies and as Britain's power of resistance becomes further weakened, the Allied chances of victory will diminish hopelessly.

### Luxury Was Greatest Menace to Mankind

Chivalry is uneconomical: it boasts of penury. It says with Ventidius that "ambition, the soldier's virtue, rather makes choice of loss, than gain which darkens him." Don Quixote takes more pride in his rusty spear and skin-and-bone horse than in gold and lands, and a samurai is in hearty sympathy with his exaggerated confrere of La Mancha. He disdains money itself, the art of making or hoarding it. It was to him veritably filthy lucre. The hackneyed expression to describe the decadence of an age was "that the civilians loved money and the soldiers feared death." Niggardliness of gold and of life excited as much disapprobation as their lavish use was panegyrised. "Less than all things," says a current precept, "men must grudge money: it is by riches that wisdom is hindered." Hence children were brought up with utter disregard of economy. It was considered bad taste to speak of it, and in ignorance of the value of different coins was a token of good breeding. Knowledge of numbers was indispensable in the mustering of forces as well as in distribution of benefices and fiefs; but the counting of money was left to meaner hands. In many feudatories, public finance was administered by a lower kind of samurai or by priests. Every thinking bushi knew well enough that money formed the sinews of war; but he did not think of raising the appreciation of money to a virtue. It is true that thrift was enjoined by Bushido, but not for economical reasons so much as for the exercise of abstinence. Luxury was thought the greatest menace to manhood and severest implicity of living was required of the warrior class, sumptuary laws being enforced in many of the clans. (Extract from "Bushido" The Soul of Japan by Inazo Nitobe)

### Another Awfully Funny Custom

Another "awfully funny" custom is dictated by our canons of Politeness; but many superficial writers on Japan have dismissed it by simply attributing it to the general topsyturvyness of the nation. Every foreigner who has observed it will confess the awkwardness he felt in making proper reply upon the occasion. In America, when you make a gift, you sing its praises to the recipient; in Japan we depreciate or slander it. The underlying idea with you is, "This is a nice gift: if it were not nice I would not dare give it to you; for it will be an insult to give you anything but runs: "You are a nice person, and no gift is nice enough for you. You will not accept anything I can lay at your feet except as a token of my good will; so accept this, not for its intrinsic value, but as a token. It will be an insult to your worth to call the best gift good enough for you." Place the two ideas side by side, and we see that the ultimate idea is one and the same. Neither is "awfully funny." The American speaks of the material which makes the gift; the Japanese speaks of the spirit which prompts the gift. (Extract from "Bushido" The Soul of Japan by Inazo Nitobe)

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# QUESTION OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY IN REGIONAL SPHERES DISCUSSED

## Nature of Treaties Concluded Between Nations Now Undergoing Rapid Changes

By KEIITSU KAWAKAMI
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

There has recently arisen a general skepticism about the soundness of international law in its present form. J. M. Perich, professor in the Belgrade University, has discussed the collapse of the present International Law based upon the independence and sovereignty of States. A new problem has been raised with regard to the character of the sovereignty of States under international law and to the relation of alliances or agreements on military, economic and cultural affairs to the question of State-sovereignty. The problem has excited widespread interest on account of the relation of these alliances to the territorial sovereignty of the various small nations within the large Co-Prosperity Sphere.

That the characteristics of the alliances or agreements under review are different from those of similar alliances or agreements concluded earlier—a situation which has caused much discussion as to its relation to the territorial sovereignty of the smaller countries—is a development arising from the creation of large regional zones. If so, the question arises "Does the zone in question cause these alliances or agreements which have been concluded for its sake to affect in any way State sovereignty, especially the territorial sovereignty of the smaller nations?"

### New Alliances

An independent sovereign nation may conclude any kind of treaty or agreement with another country, even a treaty of territorial cession. During the life of the League of Nations, few alliances were concluded, owing to the pacific nature of its objects, this having been the case for several years after the year 1925. But since the year 1935, this kind of treaty has been entered into in quick succession. It is worth noting that while the alliances concluded before 1935 used to be almost exclusively military, those concluded since then represent an all-round cooperation, instead of being confined to a military cooperation and cover economic, political and in some cases even cultural subjects. The following treaties come under this category:

The Tri-Partite Treaty, the Tri-Partite Protocol, the Japan-China Basic Treaty, the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint Declaration, the Japan-France Protocol, the Japan-Thailand Alliance Treaty, etc.

Another point worth noting is that some of the alliances of recent development have countries of widely unequal potentialities as their signatories.

A still more striking phenomenon is that, while some of the nations concluding treaties of alliance, military or economic, are attached to the old system, others stand for the construction of a new order.

The characteristic features of these treaties have something to do with the requirements of the Co-Prosperity Zone—it requires a whole-hearted cooperation of all the nations within its area regardless of the disparity between their national potentialities and propensities.

Another question far more important than the above two is whether the formation of a large regional sphere is a historic inevitability. A cogent answer may be found in the new internationalism enunciated by Dr. Tokuji Tamura. He says that the formation of a large state consisting of various peoples inhabiting the different areas adjacent to one another is one of the inevitable historical developments, and that an artificial effort to construct a large sphere will therefore succeed, and therefore is desirous.

### Treaties and Sovereignty

Let us see what effects the alliances or agreements possessing the above mentioned characteristics will have upon the sovereignty of the countries signatory to the treaties. There is, however, one thing we must ascertain before we go into this question—what is the legal character of State sovereignty?

The word State sovereignty is used in different senses. It comprises many problems in international law. In domestic law, sovereignty is generally considered to indicate the most powerful of the various attributes possessed by State authority. The legal character of sovereignty may be analyzed as follows:—

(a) If the word sovereignty means the maximum powers of State authority even in the foreign relations of a country, the idea of sovereignty will be decidedly at variance with its conception in international law. Some scholars try to harmonize them by the "self-restriction of States," but in vain. The binding power of a treaty upon its signatories can never be explained by the theory of self-restriction of States. It is only the circumstances leading to the conclusion of a treaty that can be explained by this theory once it is concluded, it has no binding power upon it. If the theory is tenable, there will be no instance in which a State is prevented from unilaterally repudiating a treaty it has entered into, that is, it will be quite free to avoid its obligations under the treaty under any circumstances. Yet international law never allows a State to do so.

### States' Duties

International law recognizes the following as the basic rights and duties peculiar to States:—

(1) Sovereignty is the right of independence, right of equality, right of existence, right of self-defence, duty to abstain from interfering in the internal affairs of another country and general responsibilities.

(2) Sovereignty, as is commonly construed, represents the maximum height of State authority. On this authority, a State can internally force its will upon its subjects, while it can externally maintain its independent position as against other countries. Believers in the theory of self-restriction of States erroneously hold, however, that the restrictions upon States represent the restrictions they impose upon themselves.

To deal with the right of independence, a common opinion is that this right means nothing but that States can act independently in their foreign relations. It should not be dealt with as a distinct right; for it is only an expression of sovereignty. It never affects the fundamental principle that States shall obey international law.

With reference to the right of equality, it claims that States are on the same footing under international law, so that they can enjoy the same rights and are subject to the same duties under international law. Yet the common opinion appears to confuse the following two cases:

(1) All states can enjoy the same rights under international law.

(2) The rights which are actually held by States must be equal.

The error on this point will become manifest when we take note of the fact that there is a more or less disparity between the rights and duties actually held by the different States. After all, this right is also an expression of sovereignty. States can not escape being restricted by international law on the ground of the above-mentioned state of things. The right of existence, right of self-defence and right of communications may be dealt with in the same way; they are all aspects of sovereignty which are manifested in the foreign or external relations of States. It is only natural that States should be in a position to do anything necessary for their existence or to defend themselves from an imminent danger by the use of force. As for the right of communications, it is a pre-requisite that attaches to the existence of international bodies or communities.

### Equal Rights

The right of existence, the right of self-defence, the right of communications and the duty of abstaining from interference in another country's internal affairs are all what international law has provided for on account of the necessity that States must maintain, defend, mutually recognize or respect their independent position which represents the character of sovereignty in its external relations. In other words, all States have equal rights and capacities under international law, but may or may not have them actually.

Some consideration about the legal personality of a State is necessary here. It appears to refer to the capacity or ability of a State being the subject of rights and duties or obligations under international law. In that case, there is a close similarity between the legal conception of sovereignty and that of the personality of a State.

We shall now answer the questions mentioned earlier. All the fundamental rules of international law must be of a compulsory nature. So long as this remains tenable, any alliance or agreement contrary to this principle constitutes a violation of international law. It may be asked if the legal character of sovereignty may not be affected by a treaty or agreement which is based upon conditions—the actual international equality of there is actually no rights and duties in the international relations of nations. The writer would answer in the negative on the ground that so long as treaties are concluded of the free will on the part of the signatories they can not be contrary to international law. In a nutshell, whether or not a treaty or agreement constitutes a breach of international law depends upon its contents. As a matter of fact, all States are not independent to the same extent. International law recognizes the existence of semi-independent States. The treaties or agreements under review, in most cases, contain a clause mutually assuring the respect of each other's sovereignty, but on close analysis, it is not infrequently found that they contain words or phrases which allow of interpretations convenient to the stronger party or parties (when the potentialities of the signatories are not equal), and that the enforcement-rules for them sometimes restrict the sovereignty of the weaker party or parties.

### Inevitable Trend

With the creation of large regional spheres, an alteration of international law may be necessitated. "From subjective to objective" is an inevitable trend of modern history. Law cannot be indifferent to a change in social conditions, while it is thoroughly faithful in prescribing the constructional relations between the cooperative bodies or communities in the world.

As it is, cooperative bodies consisting of heterogenous members have come into being, in each of which one of the members is charged with a leadership over the others. In these circumstances, the question of setting up a special international law has arisen. The aspect of this problem which commands particular interest is what position the proposed new international law will assume as against the old international law. Many are apt to decide that the former is evidently superior to the latter, but the comparative merits or demerits of them can only be ascertained after a minute study of both forms of international law.

The writer would like to see whether some of the compulsory rules of the old international law have evolved into non-compulsory ones or vice-versa; for almost all of what have been called the general rules of international law have been based upon a common necessity of human beings.

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# VIGNETTES of BUSHIDO IN ACTION

## The Lady Katsuiye

By SHINICHI OSHIDARI

The sixteenth century in Japan was a period of incessant wars. Then towards the close of that century there entered on the stage of Japan's history three mighty generals, who, beginning with Nobunaga and ending with Iyeyasu, with Hideyoshi in between, finally brought peace to feudal Japan by subjugating and uniting all of the bickering barons.

Nobunaga, first on the scene, began his climb to the chieftainship by successfully marching to Kyoto, which then was the capital of Japan. It was the custom at that time for each ambitious daimyo, or feudal lord, to fight his way to the Imperial Court, and by token of that display of military power, obtain an imperial commission, authorizing him to pacify the realm and rule it as vice-regent.

In the way of Nobunaga's march to Kyoto, there finally remained but one great obstacle, the province of Omi, whose lord was the powerful Nagamasa. Nobunaga, though never lacking in valor, had sense enough to resort to discretion in this case, and instead of coming to an open clash immediately with the baron of Omi, concluded a friendly contract by having his own sister married to him.

### Omi Besieged

But in the year 1570, Nagamasa, who had always remained an enemy politically, finally came to grips with Nobunaga. After several clashes had taken place between the two, Nobunaga besieged his enemy at Otani.

The castle soon fell, and Nagamasa, true to the codes of the samurai, destroyed himself. Nagamasa's wife, being the sister of his conqueror, was spared, and she soon married again, this time to Shibata Katsuiye.

Now Katsuiye was also on the side of the political fence opposite Nobunaga, and after the death of the latter, Katsuiye and Nobunaga's successor Hideyoshi soon came to blows.

With this rather long introduction of background essentials, we begin the story of the Lady Katsuiye, about whom revolves one of the most dramatic war stories of historical Japan. . . . .

### Hold Banquet

In the mighty Castle of Kitanosho, Lord Shibata Katsuiye and his principal retainers were holding a great banquet. Warm wine flowed generously, while servants kept themselves busy attending to the wants of the table, carting in at frequent intervals great trays of rich food.

Beside the samurai sat also the ladies of the castle, partaking in the dinner, sharing in the entertainment. And beside Lord Katsuiye sat his wife, the Lady Katsuiye.

Suddenly, in the midst of the merrymaking, Lady Katsuiye cried out, "Stop!" The feasters were silenced, as if by pre-arrangement.

"I have been ordered to leave this castle. You all know why. By the time the sun shall come streaming into this room on the morrow, this castle with all of its inmates will have vanished, and this banquet will have been a dream that disappeared with the passing of the night."

No look of amazement came to the features of the company at these words. Instead, each lowered his head, as if in resignment to a foregone conclusion.

"But I will not obey the command to leave," she continued defiantly. "I will never leave the side of my lord."

### Hideyoshi Approaching

Then Lord Katsuiye spoke up. "This is a strange banquet," he said. "But the strangeness is of our own making. For each of us here tonight knows that what the Lady Katsuiye has said—that the castle and all who choose to remain within it will be no more by the time the sun shall rise in the morning—is the solemn truth.

"Our enemy Hideyoshi with an overwhelming force will attack us at daybreak, and even now he is marching upon the castle. We, who have determined never to surrender, will not again witness the new day dawn."

After a pause, Lord Katsuiye continued, "War is for men. It is neither strange, nor even trying, for us who are samurai, that when the fortunes of war have gone against us, we would resign ourselves courageously to an honorable death." "But," added Lord Katsuiye, "I cannot stand by and see life sacrificed needlessly." He turned with a face full of pity to the Lady Katsuiye:

"That is why I have ordered you, Lady Katsuiye, to leave this castle tonight, taking with you all the other ladies of the household."

Lady Katsuiye did not answer her husband immediately, but turned to her three daughters. "Time is up," she said to them quietly. "You must leave now. Be brave, and may the gods protect you."

She watched her daughters slowly leave in obedience to her commands. Then she faced her husband. She began to speak once more:

"I repeat, I will not leave this castle tonight, though full well I know the fate that awaits those who choose to remain." Tears began to well into her eyes as she continued:

"Everyone know that I was once the wife of Nagamasa of Omi. When he was besieged by my brother, Oda Nobunaga, and the god of war decreed that his cause was lost, he committed a samurai's suicide. But I, being young, and loving life, chose to escape.

### Regrets Past

"When I reflect upon that past now, I am filled with remorse and shame. That I was honored enough to have been chosen your wife is the only happiness that I have since known." Then she dried her tears, and spoke up boldly, with pride ringing in her voice:

"I am the daughter of a samurai. Moreover, Oda Nobunaga, a great warrior even though he was the enemy of my husband, is my brother. I will not bring dishonor to either my father or my brother.

"Neither will I commit twice the error of dishonoring the name of one who has honored me with marriage. Therefore, I choose to remain here with you, my husband, and share the fate upon which you all have decided. Let us continue the banquet."

So saying, she turned her attention to the table, and smilingly continued at dinner.

Lord Katsuiye could not answer. The retainers silently followed the example of Lady Katsuiye, and again turned to feasting.

Within a few moments, to all appearances the banquet became once more like any other feast, with everyone joining gaily in singing, dining, and verse-making. The hours passed quickly.

### Sets Fire to Castle

Lord Katsuiye looked out at the eastern skies. He saw the first faint flush which heralded the dawn of a new day. He arose quickly, and resolutely set fire to his castle.

As if his deed were a signal, the retainers arose as one one man, moved swiftly about, applying the torch to all the great rooms and halls of the castle.

The flames spread quickly. For just a moment wild shouts—the voices of Hideyoshi's approaching army—could be heard, only to be drowned out forever by the now roaring flames.

Then, beginning with Lord and Lady Katsuiye, the whole company, down to the meanest scullion committed self-immolation, consigning their bodies to the funeral pyre of burning Kitanosho Castle.

Samurai-hood was for men alone. But that fact did not stay the women of Japan from adopting for their ideal the noble precepts which the samurai codified in Bushido.

Not that in Japanese history the ideal woman was ever conceived as an Amazon. As the Romans of old regarded their women, so too have the Japanese venerated the gentler sex, as the mothers of men and as the naijo, or "inner help" of the husband. Japan has always regarded women's place as being in the home.

Though an anti-climax, it may interest the reader to find out what happened to the three daughters whom Lady Katsuiye ordered out of the castle in order to save their lives.

### Strange Is Fate

All three successfully escaped, to make their appearance later in Japanese history. Two of the sisters were married to daimyos, while the third and eldest became destined by her escape to become the mother of Hideyori, the son of the very Hideyoshi who was directly responsible for her father's death.

Fate wove a strange pattern of life for this eldest sister, whom Hideyoshi placed among his consorts. He bestowed upon her the castle Yodo, hence the name by which she is known to historians—Yodogimi.

Now Hideyoshi, as has been told, was responsible for the death of the Katsuiyes. Yodogimi, indirectly and unwittingly it is true, in turn became responsible for the death of Hideyoshi's son, Hideyori, and the tale is fascinating enough, for, replace Lord Katsuiye's name with that of Hideyori, Lady Katsuiye's with that of her daughter Yodogimi, Hideyoshi's name with that of Iyeyasu, Kitanosho Castle with Osaka Castle, and we have in essence the story of the fall of Kitanosho Castle again.

Iyeyasu, after the death of Hideyoshi, eventually succeeded in seizing complete power over the whole of feudal Japan. In order to attain this highest of positions, he had to put out of the way Hideyori, the rightful successor to Hideyoshi.

Yodogimi and her son Hideyori fortified themselves in Osaka Castle, and there defied Iyeyasu, the erstwhile comrade-in-arms of Hideyoshi.

Upon being informed of the harsh terms which Iyeyasu demanded—either that she, herself, should become a hostage at the court of Iyeyasu, or that they should leave impregnable Osaka Castle and settle elsewhere or, that Hideyori should acknowledge himself a vassal of Iyeyasu—she courageously made answer:

### Defies Iyeyasu

"I am the mother of Hideyori. I will never bend my knee to Iyeyasu. Rather will I and my son make this castle our death pillow."

Immediately Iyeyasu attacked and besieged the castle. But being unable to reduce it by investment, he resorted to the scheming for which he was to become known in history.

He sent the younger sister of Yodogimi to open negotiations with her, and eventually through artifice his army prevailed. The castle was set on fire by traitors, and on June 4th, 1615, Hideyori, seeing the hopelessness of his plight, committed sui-

(Continued on Page 5)

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# LITERARY CLASSICS OF ASIA

## *Emperor Meiji's Poems*

### A Rainy Night

Harusame no Furi Idezaraba
Hana no ueni
Tsuki mo sasu beki Yowa
naramashi wo.

If the spring rain were not falling,
It should be a lovely night,
With moonbeams on the cherry
bloom
Presenting a charming sight.

### Mountain Recesses

Yama no oku Shima no hate made
Tazune min
Yo ni shirarezaru Hito mo ari
ya to.

I fain would search the islands' farthest shores
And the mountains' recesses,
If by chance I might find there a
hidden man,
Whose greatness the world
scarce guesses.

### Shouts of Jubilation

Ohzutsu no Hibiki wa taete
Yomo no umi
Yorokobi no koe Itsuka kikoen.

O, when will the boom of guns
Come to an end,
And shouts of jubilation every-
where
From the four seas ascend?

### The Winter Gale

Ohzora no Hoshi no hayashi mo
Ugoku ka to
Omoh bakari no Kogarashi no
fuku.

The starry forests of the sky
Seem to rock and quail,
In the furious blast
Of the winter gale.

### Pine-Trees on Rocks

Arashi fuku Yo ni mo ugokuna
Hito-gokoro
Iwao ni nezasu Matsu no gotoku
ni.

Although storm-winds rage
through the world,
My people, brace your hearts
against its shocks,
Unshaken as the pine-trees are,
Deep-rooted in the rocks.

### The High Peak

Ohzora ni Sobiete miyuru Takane
nimo
Noboreba noboru Michi wa
arikeri.

E'en up a mountain peak which
seems
To reach the skies, we dare to
say,
For him whose will is set on climb-
ing it,
There is undoubtedly a way.

### Insects on the Seashore

Nami no oto Tohzakari yuku
Hiki-shio ni
Mushi no ne takashi Hama no
matsubara.

Insects' songs grow louder in the
pine grove,
The sea beside,
As the murmur of waves grows
fainter,
With the ebbing tide.